The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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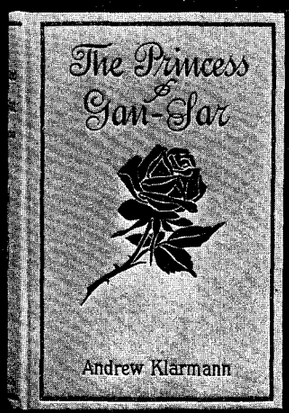

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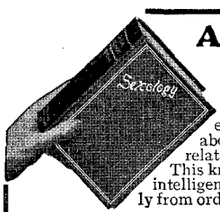

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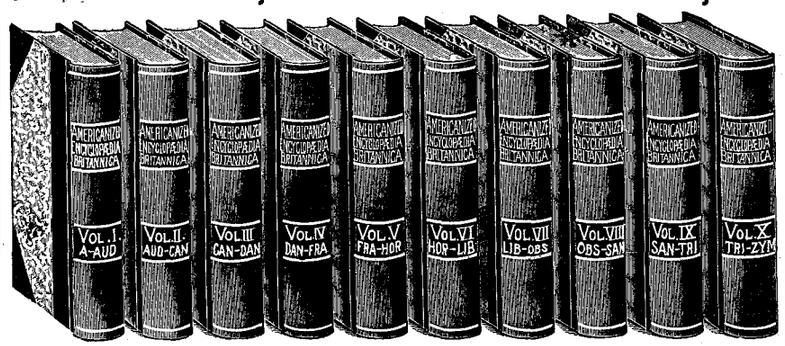

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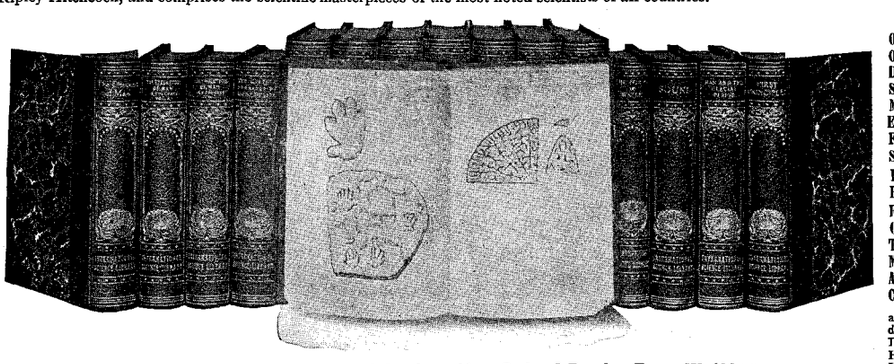

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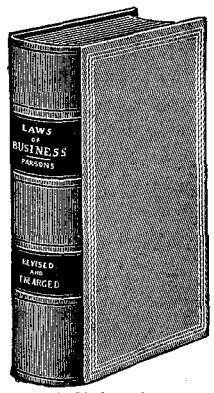

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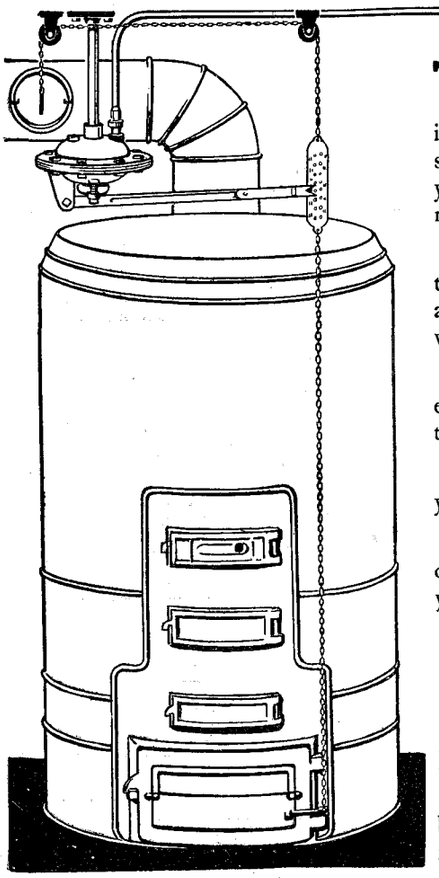

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44 60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVII., NO. 17 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 24, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 966

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE BRYAN CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTORS

THE political tornado that was to have begun twisting upon the publication of the list of Democratic campaign gifts has not materialized. It was expected on one side that the Republican editors would dissect the list with such demoniacal cunning as to make it appear that Bryan was in the pay of financial pirates; while it was just as confidently believed, on the other, that the list would show such pellucid political purity, as contrasted with the dark and mysterious secrecy of the Republicans, that the resulting storm of indignation would sweep away the Republican fences like straw. That is what the papers prepared us for. Well, on Thursday of last week the list was given out, and while there have been some mutterings of thunder and occasional "heat-lightning" on each side, the dread tornado has not yet developed.

Some anti-Bryan papers are pointing to the fact that the largest Democratic contributor, and the only one to give as much as $5,000, is Charles J. Hughes, a corporation attorney of Denver, who is running for the Senate and who has been bitterly denounced by Judge Lindsay, of juvenile-court fame. The Republican press are not dwelling upon this point very strongly, however, for, as one observer notes, their own list is not out yet, and they are not sure that it does not contain something worse. Among the names noticed by the press as absent from the list are those of such prominent Democrats as Alton B. Parker, David B. Hill, Thomas F. Ryan, Charles F. Murphy, James Kerr, Joseph Bailey, John Sharp Williams, Champ Clark, Senators Rayner and Bacon, Governor Haskell, and Candidate Kern. It is understood that Mr. Ridder, the new Democratic treasurer, has given $35,000, but his name is not on the list, as the money did not go through the hands of the National Committee. The list contains the names of 343 subscribers who gave $100 or more each, the total amounting to $90,7-2. In all some 50,000 have given contributions, the grand total, together with $42,500 left over from the Denver-Convention fund, reaching the sum of $248,567.55.

The New York *Globe* (Rep.), *Commercial* (Fin.), and some other papers think it possible that Mr. Ridder's gift may not be the only one that is not included in the list. Many business men are vitally interested in the coming revision of the tariff, and while the national committees of the two parties may not handle their peace-offerings, the Congressional candidates who will have a say in framing the schedules may have been "seen." "A long and in some ways a sad experience," remarks *The Globe*, shows that politicians are not "above making such wholesome side arrangements." *The Commercial* observes:

"As we have before this pointed out, the prohibition by Federal law of campaign contributions by corporations is a matter very easy of evasion and in many more ways than one. A corporation anywhere in the country may lawfully contribute money for the election of a governor or of county officers—and thus the treasuries of State, county, and district campaign committees may easily be enriched as were national-committee treasuries up to this year; and a national committee may draw on these State and other committees for funds just as these lesser committees were in the habit of drawing on national committees in the past.

"Is the new law only to work out a reversal of the old processes?"

The absence of any great to-do over the publication of the list of gifts is attributed in part to the fact that neither party has a fund large enough to warrant a serious charge of corruption. As the Washington *Times* (Ind.) says:

"The talk about the significance of the publication of contributions is worthless when nobody is getting any contributions worth publishing. Both parties have been about equally blameworthy in the past, and with about equal reluctance they have reformed this year. That is all there is to it, and professions of moral superiority are not entitled to any consideration."

The leanness of the campaign purses is attributed by the Washington *Post* (Ind.) to apathy. But—

"When a real issue shall come, as it will come some day, there will be plenty of money for the campaign chest, and the future will see many a campaign like that of 1860 or that of 1896; but the people refuse to go into hysteria in 1908 over the puny little questions that divide the two parties. The game is not worth the candle."

The campaign may teach us a valuable lesson, the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) believes:

"If it shall once be demonstrated that all this supposed necessity for vast campaign funds was a delusion and a fraud, and that fair expression of the popular will can be better obtained without the use of money—whether 'legitimate' or otherwise—the country will have made a forward step more important and valuable than all our boasted legislative reforms. The campaign fund is really a modern abuse, unknown to earlier generations. It is no more needed now than then. It is less needed, in fact, as the general intelligence is raised and means of communication improved and the mass of the voters grow more capable of thinking for themselves. Organization and enthusiasm are not to be despised, but that these are mainly a matter of finance is absolutely wrong, and the nearer we get to a moneyless campaign the nearer we shall approach to a free suffrage and an honest election."

A sample of the Democratic comment on the list may be seen in the following editorial from the Atlanta *Constitution*:

"There are many reasons why we have the advantage of the Republicans in the present campaign, but no one of them has appealed more strongly to the average voter than the fact that on the one side stands the party of the people, ready at all time to make known just whence it derives every dollar and what it is to be

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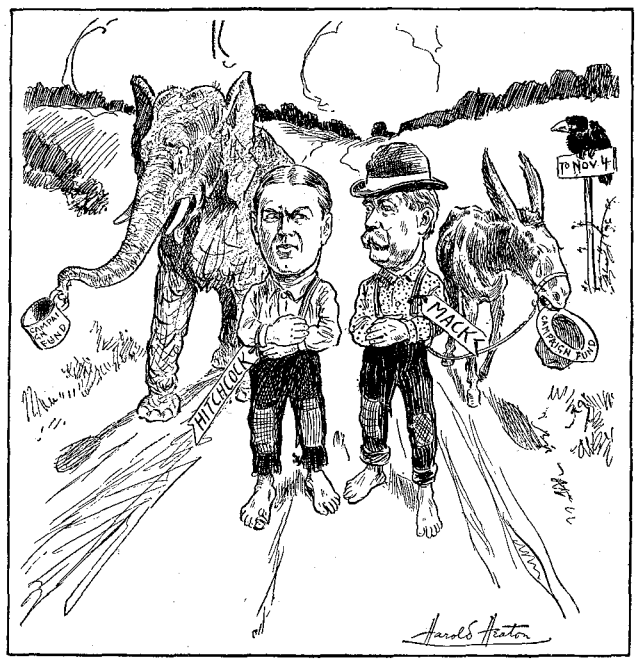
spent for, while on the other side stands the party of special privilege which surrounds its contributions with a cloud of mystery. We do not know who has sent in the various amounts. There are strong reasons for believing that some of them have come from concerns which are closely allied to Standard Oil, and in this day of general exposures this is a dangerous imputation.

"Never in the history of American politics, perhaps, was such a proposition made as that which has been put forward by the Republican party, to the effect that they would publish these contributions after the election. One would think that in common decency, recognizing the empty sham of it all, the party of special privilege would be ashamed to make any such proposition. And yet the fact is that they attempt to justify the expediency of keeping secret these contributions until after the election.

"The Democratic party takes a very different view of the ethics of the campaign. We are not content to let the American people know after the election just how the battle was won and lost. We want the honest voters to know in advance who is supplying the sinews of war. . . . . .



THE "BAREFOOT CAMPAIGN" UP-TO-DATE.
—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

"Mr. Bryan has emphasized this point wherever he has spoken, and the hearty response with which it has been met shows that the heart of the American people is still in the right place. They are not willing to be a party to secret contributions from the privileged interests. They want every transaction to be exposed to the light of day, and they are working to that end."

An ingenious anti-Bryan interpretation of the list is given thus by the New York *Times* (Ind.):

"Mr. Bryan's much-vaunted publicity for campaign contributions recoils upon himself. The list of contributors to the fund made public yesterday affords proof positive that Mr. Bryan has made a spiritless campaign. He has incessantly appealed to the people, to the plain people. But the languid state of his campaign fund shows that he has put no enthusiasm into their hearts. He has not inspired them with any particular desire to see him elected. Proclaiming in advance that no large contributions would be received, he besought the people to send in contributions, small contributions. He and his campaign workers wanted his fund to represent a great popular uprising for Bryan. His appeal has not been heeded, his fund is a failure, and the inevitable inference to be drawn from it is that his campaign is a failure.

"It appears that $90,000 of his fund, made up of contributions of $100 and more, represents the enthusiasm and the generosity of about three hundred and fifty individual contributors. From contributors sending not less than $100 the sum of $115,355 was received. All told, out of the seven million or more voters upon whose support Mr. Bryan has confidently counted, only fifty thousand have felt sufficient interest in his election to help him along with their money, and many of these were contributors to the dollar fund."

MR. TAFT'S INVASION OF THE SOUTH

MANY people are wondering whether Mr. Taft feels already assured of election, since, admitting that "we may not get a single electoral vote in the South," he nevertheless takes time during these crucial days of the campaign for his speaking-jaunt of last week into that unresponsive territory. His action, which is said to have been opposed by his party managers, establishes a new precedent, no Republican Presidential candidate having ever before personally carried his campaign into the "solid South." Maryland, Kentucky, and West Virginia are within the fighting zone, and the tour of those States may bear some fruit, says the Washington *Evening Star* (Rep.); but it goes on to say that the

THE RISING TIDE.
—Porter in the Nashville *American*.

THE REPUBLICAN RECORD.
—B. S. in the Columbia (S. C.) *State*.

CAMPAIGN SPECTERS.

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THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.
We're having a real campaign after all.
—Porter in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat.*

AFTER THE MUD-SLINGING.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

CLEANING UP.

time spent in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia was "time wasted." "Possibly Mr. Taft's trip into those three States will be barren of immediate political results," admits the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, Mr. Charles Taft's paper, which adds that "even if this proves to be the case, the visit will not necessarily be without its ultimate advantages."

The candidate's own explanation of his course—characterized by the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) as Quixotic but creditable—is that he wished to remind the Southern people that "they are a part of the Union," and that it is contrary to their interests to "remain a perpetual asset of the Democracy of the North, to be delivered *en bloc* no matter what the issue or interest at stake." Nine out of ten practical politicians, thinks *The Republican*, will condemn Mr. Taft's Southern trip as a throwing away of time.

Speaking in Tennessee Mr. Taft referred to the South's conservatism and to the tradition which held it in the Democratic ranks He went on to say:

"I am here to see if we can not make a beginning of disturbing that tradition and relegating it to the place where useless traditions ought to be. The enormous industrial expansion of the South which has taken place since 1895, and largely under the auspices of Republican Administration, ought, it seems to me, to demonstrate to the thoughtful men of the South that their logical position is in the party which makes such prosperity possible. Right here in the center of the manufacturing industries of the South, does it need an argument to convince you that the protective system is absolutely necessary to the continuance and maintenance of your prosperity? . . . . . .

"There are a great many men in the South, and doubtless many within the sound of my voice, who are not strict Democrats. They are to be divided into three classes. The first class is going to vote for me. The second class is not going to vote at all. And the third class is going to vote for my opponent and hope that I will be elected. I think, my friends, that you know, as I know, that that is a fair statement So I have come here to see if I can not convince the latter two classes that what they ought to do is to come right out and just take their first cold bath in leaving traditions that naturally are dear to their hearts and come right into the party whose principles they approve."

This, according to his brother's paper, is not political rainbow-chasing Thus we read:

"The South was enthusiastic over Bryan in 1896, but it is not enthusiastic over him to-day. A number of Southern States will take him, if they take him at all, as an unavoidable evil. In some of these States, Virginia particularly, there are thousands of Democrats who will vote the National Republican ticket for the first time in their lives this year. Many of these men still consider themselves Democrats. They may still vote the Democratic ticket locally—but they balk at Bryan.

"It is because there are so many men of this way of thinking in the South that we do not believe that Mr. Taft's visit to Dixie can properly be described as political rainbow-chasing. Never since reconstruction days has there been such a chance for Republican electoral votes south of Maryland and Kentucky. Of course, the titanic Kern has been touring through that country—but even that fact does not finally persuade us that the Republican cause in Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina is anything less than cheerful this year."

Southern Democratic comment shows, for the most part, a friendly spirit toward Mr. Taft but an unshaken determination to vote for Mr. Bryan. "Mr. Taft is an amiable gentleman of pleasing personality," says the Nashville *American;* but it reminds its readers that he stands on a platform which condemns as "unfair, un-American, and repugnant to the supreme law of the land" all devices for the disfranchisement of the negro "for reasons of color alone." Moreover—

"Mr. Taft is in favor of reducing Southern representation. That would materially reduce the South's strength in Congress. He favors reducing the South's power to defend its beliefs or of forcing it to accept views in which he believes. The Southern voter who votes for him must do so with this knowledge if he claims to be intelligent. The proposition to reduce Southern representation had few advocates at first. They have grown in number, however, and States like Ohio demand it; the National Republican platform declares for it and the Republican candidate for President singles out that plank of the platform and says: 'I stand with my party squarely on that plank in the platform.'

"Let a Southern State vote the Republican ticket and it will be considered an indorsement of that platform declaration. If the Republicans win by a narrow margin in this election they will seek to enforce reduction of Southern representation. They will have a President in hearty sympathy with the movement."

The Savannah (Ga.) *News*, writing sympathetically of Mr. Taft's trip before the event, guaranteed him a courteous reception and a patient hearing, but can promise him only disappointment if he is looking for votes. The Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer* is one of the few Democratic organs to regard the incident as one demanding an outburst of partizan eloquence. To quote in part.

"Men of North Carolina who are men of convictions. What do

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you think of this declaration? You may live here in the 'Union,' but you are denied being 'a part of the nation' unless you will 'vote for the Republican party,' which put Reconstruction upon you and all its woes, has treated your State and other Southern States worse than England treated Ireland, and in the present campaign threatens to decrease your representation in Congress because you will not kiss the hand that smites by voting the Republican ticket. How do you like a candidate or a party which shows such an unjust and hostile attitude? . . .

SERVIA'S WARLIKE CROWN PRINCE.

Addressing the crowd clamoring for war at the palace gate he said: "For him who would die I wish life; for him who would live I wish death."

"No, Mr. Taft, the South does not need you to come here to tell it that it is geographically in the Union and can get in the nation if it will join the Republican party, and that its people may have 'influence' if they will sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. They know they are in the Union and they are proud of it. The only thing they are ashamed of is that Republican Administrations put upon them corrupt, incompetent, and sorry men as office-holders and treat them as despised colonists to be exploited and disregarded. As to the insult that they will get 'influence' by a sacrifice of principle, they did not yield to this temptation in the days of dire poverty and will not be even tempted by it now that they are more prosperous. . . . . .

"The Republican party can never make any headway in the South until it treats the South as well as any other part of the Union, quits filling the offices with its worst men, quits buying second-class Democrats with office, and quits telling the people that the only way the South can get 'influence' is to join a party that in its declarations threatens to rob the South of a portion of its present small part in its participation in government."

In the opinion of the Atlanta *Constitution*, however, the chief barrier between the Republican party and Southern sentiment is the tariff. "While the Democracy remains true to the cause of the people as opposed to the Republican leaning to that of the special interests, there is no force that can pry the South away from its allegiance."

Turning to the Southern Republican comment, we find the Louisville *Herald* suggesting that, had Mr. Taft's course been followed more generally years ago, "the solid South might have been seriously fractured politically before this." *The Herald* goes on to say:

"Mr. Bryan is inclined to ignore the South. He is presuming on its solidity. He thinks it unnecessary to visit it or present his views to its people. But Mr. Bryan underestimates the change of attitude on the part of the Southern voter. He is no longer the prejudiced and unthinking individual that he may have been in former years. He no longer looks upon Republicanism as a devilish invention contrived to flout his traditions and place the yoke of negro domination upon his neck. Indeed he is beginning to entertain suspicions that Mr. Bryan can not be trusted in the matter of pandering to the negro vote, and the Nebraskan's refusal to face the South and his evasion of Tom Watson's direct charges of seeking colored support by the promise of patronage have not allayed suspicions."

The Republican press in the North also find much to praise in Mr. Taft's course. "The next President is doing work on his final campaign tour which will bear fruit long after his election," confidently asserts the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, referring especially to the South. It adds that the Southern trip would be bad generalship "if the battle for the Republican ticket were not so well in hand in the really doubtful States of the North." Says the Philadelphia *Press*:

"The South has been so solidly Democratic that it has always been felt that no effort could change it, tho in the last dozen years Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri have broken away, if not permanently, at least hopefully. In this campaign all three of these States are in the doubtful column by the consent of all who are well informed as to the situation.

"If these States could be carried for Republican candidates, as they have been, why not others? Why should the interests of Tennessee or Virginia or North Carolina be different from those of Kentucky or Maryland or Missouri? For the matter of that, why should the interest of any Southern State be different from that of the rest of the country when it comes to the consideration of national questions? Before the slavery issue divided the country on sectional lines the South was largely for protection. It has many more reasons for supporting that policy now than it had in the old days."

TRAMPLING ON THE BERLIN TREATY

ALTHO the Balkan crisis seems to be getting further and further away from the possibilities of war, the changing attitudes of the governments involved and the careful diplomatic maneuvering everywhere evident still keep the situation a matter of deep interest to the American press. Two phases of the imbroglio have commanded more than usual attention in this country, namely, the probable outcome of the international conference which England, Russia, and France are promoting to determine the issues involved, and the irreparable setback which the breaking of the Berlin Treaty has administered to international good faith. The first of these is, so far, merely a matter of expectancy and conjecture. The three nations mentioned have as yet only reached an agreement on a program to be submitted to the other Powers as the basis for discussion by the proposed European conference.

TEWFIK PASHA,

Turkey's Foreign Minister.

The second phase, however, is now a matter of international history. Austria's astounding violation of her treaty vows and Germany's apparent approval of this breach of faith have raised a heated discussion in this country as to the real working value of international treaties in general. "It can not be denied that current performances in the Balkans afford some excuse for a cynical

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or a pessimistic view of international faith," remarks one writer. "The present crisis is a sorry commentary upon an epoch which has been hailed as making the beginning of a reign of international law and arbitration," says the Philadelphia *Ledger;* and the New York *Journal of Commerce* believes that there can be no question that recent events in Eastern Europe have cast a damper on the hopes of those who are seeking to promote the interests of peace and popular welfare by a policy of gradual disarmament." *The Ledger* continues:

"If the sanctity and binding force of treaties could be guaranteed, or if there could be assured some orderly method for the modification of settlements which may in the course of time become antiquated or unsuited to the needs of the time or of the people affected by them, there might be some hope of progress toward a higher plane of international morality.

"There is nothing in the present situation to justify such a hope, nor to sustain the supposition that Great Britain, France, and Russia will have the resolution to insist, and to support their demand, that Austria-Hungary shall come to the proposed congress of the Powers with clean hands. If they took such a stand, Germany could hardly hold aloof, and Austria would be unable to refuse to restore the *status quo.* Great Britain and France, however, reveal by their rumored determination to increase their armaments a want of faith in the efficacy of treaties rather than a determination to force their strict observance. The latter course would make for perfect peace, but new compromises and shifty expedients, coupled with further steps along the road to national insolvency for some of the Powers, are the best that can be hoped for from a new congress."

The New York *Tribune*, bringing the matter of treaties down to a present-day commercial basis, accuses the Powers of a cold and matter-of-fact reckoning of the price of peace. We read:

"Of the wrongfulness of Bulgaria's and Austria-Hungary's actions, especially the latter's, there is no room for rational question. They have flagrantly broken a treaty, repudiated a contract, to which one of them was a conspicuous signatory party and of which both have been beneficiaries. They are both deserving of the rebuke and the material penalty of outraged law. Neither can it be doubted that the other signatories could, if they so elected, inflict a fitting rebuke and penalty, by compelling the entire undoing of the unlawful acts, and in addition exacting apology and substantial forfeit for the flouting of the will of Europe and the moral sense of the world. But they do not exercise that power, and each day makes it seem less probable that they will do so.

"Perhaps they are right. If the other six signatory Powers could and would act together for the vindication of the Treaty of Berlin, thus assuring the prompt coercion of the lawbreaking states, either through the mere show or through the actual application of military force, that course should almost certainly be followed. But the improbability of securing and maintaining such action is so great, and the danger is so grave of plunging a great part of Europe into a war of immeasurable devastation, that there seems to be justification for considering the advisability of adopting some other course, even one which permits evildoers to have their way for a price.

"The whole situation suggests the price which must be paid for peace, or, shall we say, for justice?"

The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, alarmed by the rumor that the "President is deeply moved by what he considers a 'monstrous' violation of the Berlin Treaty," takes the opportunity to warn its readers that "affairs of the Balkans are strictly none of our business." To quote:

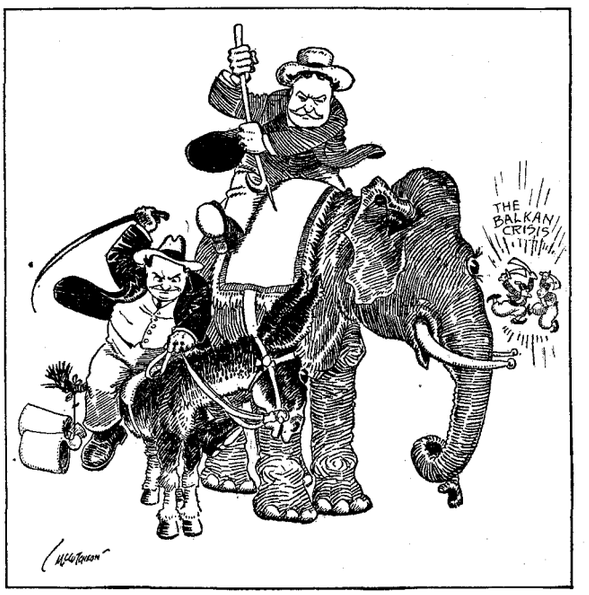
"The United States is in no way a party to the Berlin Treaty, is in no way interested in its maintenance or destruction, and is not affronted by its modification or downright abrogation, no matter how brought about.

"No American interests are menaced. In the Balkans we have no political stake. We have some scattering commercial relations and there are in those countries the usual number of American missionaries and residents. None of these are in any way threatened. They will undoubtedly fare better under the better government which is promised by the rearrangement. The affairs of the Balkans are strictly none of our business."

THE PRESIDENCY AS A PARTY ASSET

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S recent plunge into the partizan warfare of the campaign has raised a question wider than that of its effect upon the political situation. Altho rumors that the President would probably take the stump in behalf of Mr. Taft have subsided, the echoes of his epistolary duel with the Democratic candidate are still faintly reverberating through the press, and independent and Republican as well as Democratic papers are questioning the propriety of his high office being carried into the range of the mud-slinging. Mr. Bryan himself protests vigorously against "an office which belongs to the whole people" being used

MR. BRYAN'S OPPORTUNITY.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.



THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

RIVAL ATTRACTIONS.

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"as a party asset," and even foreign papers comment upon the situation with a considerable show of interest.

"Nothing in this business has been stranger to English notions," remarks *The Westminster Gazette* (London), "than the manner in which the President has plunged into the controversy to champion his own party at a time when he might naturally have held himself aloof from the rough-and-tumble of the election fighting." This comment leads the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) to point out that neither the French President nor the English King has to play the double rôle of party leader and head of the nation which is the part of our Chief Executive. But even in the latter case, adds this paper, "when a President is not nominated to succeed himself, his partizan rôle should tend rapidly toward extinguishment"; otherwise, "the Presidential office faces its greatest peril of being degraded, in the eyes of at least half of the people, into a mere 'party asset.'" "It is strongly felt among all classes of American citizens," asserts the Washington *Herald* (Ind.), "that

By the courtesy of "Harper's Weekly."

TEDDY REVERE.

"Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country folk to be up and to arm."

— Kemble in *Harper's Weekly*.

the Presidential office should not be merely partizan, and that it is an unfortunate misuse of its powers and influence to devote them to the interests of a particular candidate or party." And the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) claims to find "among all Democrats and among a large number of Republicans" a feeling that "the President of the United States should not exhibit himself as a party manager."

President Roosevelt's participation in the campaign, declares the Buffalo *Times* (Dem.), has been "a deliberate, repeated, monumental violation of the most cherished American traditions." Such comments from the Democratic press, together with Mr. Bryan's reiterated protests, lead the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) back into history in search of Democratic precedents. Thomas Jefferson, it recalls, "not only dictated his successor, but his successor's successor, and by a nice little gentleman's agreement brought it about that the Presidency was kept in the hands of three Virginian neighbors for twenty-four years at a stretch." It also mentions Andrew Jackson, "who put aside the leading candidate for succession because of a personal feud, dictated the nomination and election of the man of his own choice, and so dominated the policies of his Administration that historians with one accord have called the period of twelve years of Jackson and Van Buren 'the Jacksonian era.'" The power that Mr. Roosevelt wields, it adds, is not the power of office-holding retainers, but is "the personal prestige of one of the most striking and one of the most deservedly popular personalities in the whole history of American politics." In another editorial, waxing ironical over "Marse Henry" Watterson's statement that "the White House is already the palace of a king," says:

"Roosevelt the Tyrant enthroned by a misguided populace not only in Washington but in the hearts of the people; Roosevelt the Tyrant arrogantly forcing upon a free people what they want, arrogantly employing the right of free speech to speak to a free people on behalf of his friend and coworker in the arrogant task of effecting reforms demanded by the people; Roosevelt the Tyrant, corrupt and trusted, arrogant and beloved; Roosevelt the Tyrant of the People, by the People, and for the People—is this not enough to breed dreams of dire cataclysms and civil wars in the hungry void of that organized appetite for office called the Democratic party?"

The President's side of the argument is set forth in a Washington dispatch from Mr. Walter Wellman to the Chicago *Record-Herald*. According to Mr. Wellman President Roosevelt believes it to be his duty to do everything in his power "within the limits of propriety and dignity," to bring about the election of Mr. Taft. The President's position, says Mr. Wellman, is this:

"First, he is President of the United States. Second, he is the official head of the Republican party. In this country we have a system of government by party. Mr. Roosevelt himself is a product of it. As the leader of his party he has a responsibility second only to his responsibility as head of the state. As President he would not use the power of his office. That is, he would not dictate to office-holders or employ the machinery of the Government to bring about the election of any man. But as head of the party he holds that he has a right to express his opinions, to speak or write as he may choose. If the fact that he is President of the United States gives to what he writes or says an importance and influence which would not be carried by his word as a private citizen, that is no fault of his. As the President views it, the question is not as to his right to speak or write, but as to what he writes or says, whether or not it is correct, patriotic, making for good government, a power used to a good end. It is understood that Mr. Roosevelt feels to some extent the criticisms which have been aimed at him on account of his activity in the campaign. If he were to follow out his personal inclinations, he would reply to such critics, and the reply would not be a soft one. But here he remembers that he is President, and that he can not afford to talk back to those who so unjustly assail him in the press of the East."

To quote again, and more at length, from the unpartizan comment of the Springfield *Republican*:

"The Presidential office in America being what it is, it is inevitable that the scope of a President's partizan activity should be determined by the occupant's own good taste, by public opinion, and by precedents. . . . . .

"These precedents hitherto have not in the least impaired a President's rights and privileges as the leader of his party with reference to the political policies of his own Administration, but they have created restraints upon the character of his political work and the method of his exercise of political influence. At the very beginning of the Government a restraint was imposed upon the President by the first Congress when it voted not to permit executive officials to appear before it in person, but to require them to present their reports and recommendations in writing."

"No President for over a century has appeared in person before either the Senate or the House to read a message or deliver an address, and the custom now has the force of an unwritten law. And so, also, in his general relations to political parties outside of Congress, the President of the United States has come to be controlled more or less by unwritten law, loosely defined and understood, yet none the less real. No one would think of having the President become the manager of the Republican National Committee, altho the Constitution and Federal Statutes would permit it. No one would dream of having a President attend a national party convention and preside over its deliberations. Yet that, too, would not be illegal, according to written law."

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RESULT OF THE "STRAW VOTE"

WE give herewith the result of the "straw vote" for the Presidency which we have been taking among the voters reached by THE LITERARY DIGEST. This list includes lawyers, physicians, educators, clergymen, and the professional classes generally, also the bankers and the business men of the country who are rated substantially in the commercial directories. The vote covers all parts of the country, and we believe it is an accurate index of the feeling of the classes represented. A gratifying feature of the result to the editors is the evidence it affords that THE LITERARY DIGEST appeals to people of all shades of political belief, which is the earnest and constant aim of the paper.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

STATES	Taft	Bryan	Debs	Watson	Chafin	Hisgen	Gillhaus
NEW ENGLAND.							
Maine	292	100	6	1	6	1	0
New Hampshire	127	47	1	1	5	1	0
Vermont	149	43	1	0	3	1	0
Massachusetts	764	205	22	0	17	10	0
Connecticut	305	64	6	0	9	3	0
Rhode Island	95	18	0	0	4	2	0
MIDDLE STATES.							
New York	2,543	867	107	2	128	50	9
Pennsylvania	1,641	795	31	1	113	8	3
New Jersey	533	171	15	0	14	14	1
Maryland	257	310	5	0	10	0	0
Delaware	42	40	0	0	6	0	0
Virginia	200	623	4	1	9	0	0
West Virginia	254	310	6	0	13	2	0
MIDDLE WEST.							
Ohio	1,342	749	37	0	39	0	0
Indiana	831	465	10	2	49	1	0
Illinois	1,327	727	38	1	111	10	0
Michigan	774	296	8	0	41	0	0
Wisconsin	574	326	15	0	30	3	0
Minnesota	603	298	15	1	37	1	0
North Dakota	189	110	4	0	7	1	0
South Dakota	203	95	7	0	15	1	0
Iowa	831	419	6	0	33	1	0
Missouri	478	666	19	4	14	1	0
Kansas	552	370	11	0	17	0	0
Nebraska	536	365	4	1	32	0	0
SOUTHERN STATES.							
North Carolina	162	434	2	0	4	1	0
South Carolina	37	286	3	2	3	0	0
Georgia	105	437	6	13	8	0	0
Florida	95	220	3	2	3	0	0
Alabama	78	362	5	5	5	2	0
Mississippi	55	335	2	1	4	0	0
Kentucky	294	411	2	0	9	2	0
Tennessee	190	437	7	2	4	1	0
Arkansas	114	273	4	1	1	0	0
Louisiana	91	329	5	0	1	2	0
Texas	245	1,149	15	1	8	4	0
Oklahoma	326	378	12	0	3	1	0
PLATEAU STATES.							
Montana	115	75	2	0	6	0	0
Idaho	97	55	2	0	1	0	0
Wyoming	33	23	1	0	2	0	0
Colorado	343	249	10	0	19	0	1
Utah	108	56	9	0	1	0	0
Nevada	43	32	2	0	1	0	0
PACIFIC STATES.							
Washington	471	208	14	1	21	1	0
Oregon	184	112	3	0	7	0	0
California	696	372	48	1	76	7	0
TOTALS	19,324	14,712	535	44	949	132	14

GRAND TOTAL.....35,710

GOVERNOR HUGHES THROUGH HIS NEIGHBORS' GLASSES

GOVERNOR HUGHES'S recent stirring campaign for Mr. Taft in the Middle West seems to have caught the eyes of the editors outside the Governor's own State, and directed their attention to the peculiar situation in New York, thus giving an opportunity for a larger and more disinterested view of the local campaign than is furnished by the papers within the State. The fact that New York has a very ticklish position astraddle the balancing-point of the political see-saw, added to the fact that some rather startling rumors have hinted lately at a gigantic political swap wherein Governor Hughes is to be sacrificed to help Mr. Taft in New York, have proven especially attractive to the editorial writers.

The comment, however, has not been confined to the press. Mr. Bryan has paused in the midst of his national campaign to question Governor Hughes on his veto of the Railroad Rate Bill in New York, pointing to him as "the man whose hands are red with the blood of the two-cent-rate bill." Mr. Bryan reviewed this matter in part as follows:

"I will not say that he did this because of the contributions made to his campaign fund by Morgan, Depew, the Vanderbilts, and one of the Goulds. It is not necessary to assume that these contributions had any effect on his action. It is enough to know that he did not act on this subject as Republican Governors in the West acted, and I care not what explanation his friends may make. If they say that he decided in favor of the railroads without any reference to the contributions made by the railroads, it simply shows that he looks at questions from the standpoint of the railroad rather than from the standpoint of the patrons. If he had signed the bill, the railroads could have protected themselves by recourse to the courts, but when he vetoed the bill the people had no recourse."

Mr. Bryan also accuses Governor Hughes of not being in sympathy with the Democratic remedy for the trust evil.

The press, on the other hand, seems to be occupied principally with two phases of the local campaign upon which Mr. Bryan has not touched. Put into the form of questions, these sum up as follows: Will the people of New York State indorse a Governor who has alienated the State leaders? Will Governor Hughes, as before mentioned, be sacrificed in a daring political swap for the benefit of Mr. Taft and Mr. Chanler? "It appears to be more than possible that the remarkable popularity of Governor Hughes in every State in the Union save New York will not serve to reelect him Governor of New York," says the Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) in a rather pessimistic review of Mr. Hughes's chances for reelection, adding: "It is certain that any Northern or Eastern or Western State save New York would reelect a man of Governor Hughes's character and achievement with a rousing majority." *The Journal* then goes on to sum up Mr. Hughes's political virtues in a style characteristic of the outside comment. We read:

"Beginning with his insurance investigations he has taken a hold upon, not only the imagination, but the reason and the patriotism of the American people. He has a highly trained legal mind. His speech in Detroit was the speech of a brilliant and trained lawyer before a supreme court. He has shown that he has a comprehensive grasp upon the political, ethical, and moral needs of the people and the vital principles of our representative government. He has demonstrated inspiring courage. Best of all, he has demonstrated that with his finely trained and organized mind he has a conscience."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) also comments upon this aspect of the situation: "No man in American public life is more clearly entitled to credit as the defender of the rights of the people than the Governor of the Empire State." And then in a succinct afterthought, "He is a reformer who has achieved results without talking everybody to death."

The Springfield *Republican* in a second editorial puts a decided

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stress "on the possibility that Mr. Hughes will be sacrificed at the polls in Mr. Taft's interest." If the managers of the Republican party "from the President down," it continues, "regard the Governor's success as immaterial compared with Mr. Taft's, there may be ample warrant for the wide-spread impression that the Governor's prospects are dubious." To quote further:

"That is to say, wherever it can be done, the Republican organization may throw Republican votes for Chanler in return for Democratic votes for Taft. If Tammany, for example, cares more for a Democratic Governor than for a Democratic President, it may be willing to trade off Bryan for Chanler; while the Republican leaders, who care more for a Republican President than for a Republican Governor, may at the same time trade off Hughes for Taft.

"A mere glance at the New York situation, bearing in mind the history of the factional dissensions in the respective parties, shows how easily trading of this sort could be brought about, especially in election districts where large bodies of voters on both sides are under the most rigid party discipline and could be depended upon to follow the instructions of their leaders."

The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), ferreting into these rumors, unearths what is alleged to be a presentable motive for the "colossal trade." "Boss Conners," *The Transcript* asserts, "is reported as putting it up to the Democratic leaders of the State in this form: 'Give us the building of the canal and the good roads, and there will not be another Republican Governor in ten years.'" *The Transcript* continues thus:

"Whether he has thus boldly stated his purpose or not, that is undoubtedly the way he feels about it, and that touches the sensitive nerve of his party. The canal fund, for whose expenditure there is now warrant, is a hundred millions. The sum of fifty millions has been voted by the State for good roads, and local appropriations, it is estimated, will amount to as much more. Here, then, is an aggregate of $200,000,000, mostly untouched, for public works and at least so-called improvements. No wonder there is a slavering of Democratic mouths all the way from the Conners camp to the Murphy wigwam. Never before have there been such magnificent pickings in plain sight. It is like finding pay gold right on the surface, and the prospect thus put before the workers is nerving them to extraordinary effort.

"The Governor has not finished in the State the work that he proposed; but even had he done so, his election would be of as vital importance in order to prevent these special enterprises from being directed into channels of graft. Those who are anxious to see the canal built have but one course before them. If the Conners and Murphy crowd gain the ascendency, the money will be spent, and that much more will have to be raised to carry on the work, and the same is true of public roads. This is not accusing the Democratic candidate of dishonest intent, but the hungry forces back of him would sweep him off his feet before he had been in office a month. Under Hughes the State's money would be honestly expended and its credit maintained."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

POLITICIANS in glass houses are pulling down the shades.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE fact that Haskell is a poet ought to have warned Bryan.—*Washington Post.*

ROOSEVELT will go to Africa with a reputation as an elephant-slayer.—*Florida Times-Union.*

WHAT if Mr. Rockefeller should go to printing letters in his autobiography?—*Chicago News.*

IT is to be observed that the persons who have tried to elect Mr. Roosevelt to the Ananias Club do so by telegraph.—*New York Post.*

IT might be well to begin making flying-machine regulations about throwing overboard what is left of the lunch.—*Chicago Daily News.*

A CHAMPION shotputter will stump the country for Bryan. What the candidate really needs is a shot-catcher.—*New York American.*

The Bookman says: "If there were no villains, there would be no novelists." Neither would there be any publishers.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

SPEAKER CANNON is studying French. Perhaps he feels that some of the things he says would sound better in that language.—*Philadelphia Press.*

IN Louisiana the Night Riders are terrifying the cotton-growers. In Long Island they appear in automobiles and terrify everybody.—*New York World.*

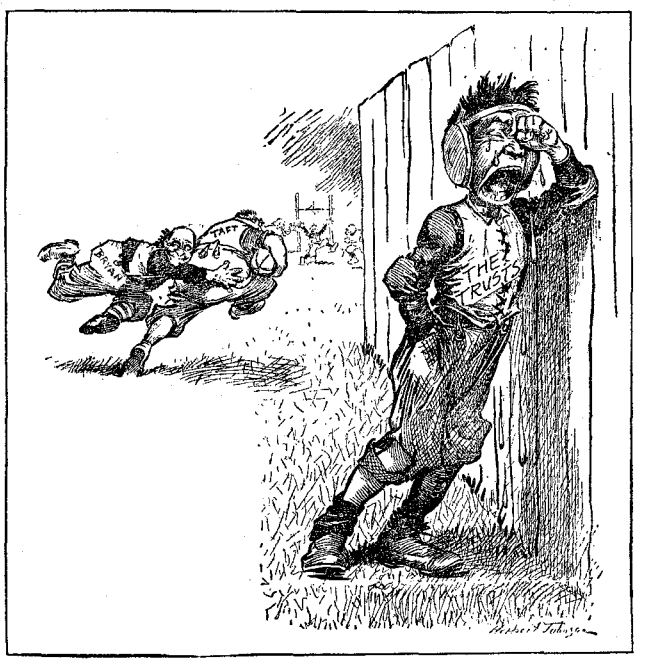
YOU see, you never can tell. A little while ago both Uncle Joe Cannon and Fire Alarm Joe Foraker were regarded as Presidential timber.—*New York World.*

MR. S. B. GUGGENHEIM promises that money will presently be a drug in the market. There will be no lack of people ready to get the habit.—*New York World.*

IF Mr. Hisgen isn't to read any of those letters at all, he might practise up on "Thanatopsis" and recite that to his audiences occasionally.—*Washington Herald.*

MR. BRYAN says that God has made the bad man so that he can not be bad long. Is this an appeal for confidence in the changed Bryan hypothesis?—*Indianapolis Star.*

TOM WATSON has been invited to attend a meeting of the unemployed. Those who invited him must have thought election day was already past.—*Florida Times Union.*



THEY WON'T LET HIM PLAY.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American.*

IT was rather funny how the Omaha *Bee* stung itself.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

THE Prohibitionists also are in favor of the Water Way.—*Chicago Post.*

THE Typewriter Trust ought to come across with a handsome check to both campaign funds.—*Washington Herald.*

CANDIDATE BRYAN'S solicitude for the farmer is more "touching" than ever before.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

OFFICIALS who have been caught by Standard Oil fly-paper present another version of the big stick.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

NOTHING so mild as diplomatic verbiage. The Ottoman Government is "unable to share Austria's views."—*Boston Transcript.*

A "VETERAN of 100 battles" fled when ordered to shovel coal. Evidently he was not accustomed to that method of firing.—*Chicago Post.*

THERE are obstacles in the way of a deep-water channel to the Gulf, among them being Congress and a great variety of sandbars.—*Chicago News.*

The Courier-Journal remarks that the home John D. Rockefeller purchased in Georgia is a modest one—costing less than some United-States Senators.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

HENRY WATTERSON says we have a king in the White House. We feel safe in saying he is the first successful king Henry ever heard of who refused to keep the job.—*Chicago News.*

A LADY is to sing in public in Esperanto. But in the present stage of the art of enunciation this is not likely to make much difference in what the audience hears.—*New York World.*

IT is being demonstrated by an investigating committee that New York pays from 200 to 1,200 per cent. more for supplies than do private persons. If we are not misinformed, that was what New York voted for at the last municipal election.—*Chicago News.*

METAPHORICAL.—Oh! but that we could reach across the abyss of a remorseless conscience and cause the milk of human kindness to flow in a tidal wave that would sweep from our midst this monster that is to-day nestling around the fireside of every American home.—From an address on Race Suicide, delivered by Prof. H. C. Stinson in Little Rock, Ark.—*New York Post.*

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THE "ROYAL ADVENTURER" OF THE BALKANS

THE new figure that has just stept upon the stage of European "high politics" is "a Disraelian hero on a grand scale," says Herbert Vivian in the London *Evening Standard*. He is a "self-made sovereign" and a "royal adventurer." While "his career has provided a more fantastic romance than the most improbable fiction," its "perplexities continue to mystify mankind." Herbert Vivian, a well-known London journalist, a traveler and correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, is personally acquainted with the new King of Bulgaria, whom he is inclined to regard with "interest" amounting to "admiration."

Ferdinand was elected Prince of Bulgaria by the National Assembly in 1887, being a minor member of the Saxe-Coburg-et-Gotha family, according to the *Almanach de Gotha*. When he came to Sophia he found in power as Prime Minister the rough, coarse, and headlong Stambulof, who was known as the "Bismarck of the Balkans." Mr. Vivian says of the way in which Ferdinand mastered the situation:

"From the outset he was underrated. An Austrian lieutenant accepted a barbarous crown in a spirit of sport; of course he would be the mere puppet of the peasant statesman, the Balkan Bismarck, who then defied Europe; still more certainly he would very soon be exiled or kidnaped or blown up with a bomb. . . . . .

"For years the wily Prince fostered the delusion. To all outward seeming he remained the cat's-paw of Stambulof; a mantle of purple velvet and a gilded throne, outriders and pursuivants apparently satisfied his desires. But all the while he was tunneling like a mole, intriguing like Machiavelli.

"It was at this period that I first met him. He had already acquired a more regal manner than that of most potentates. All his possessive pronouns were in large capital letters. There was much talk of 'My ministers.' His most trivial movements were always shrouded in deepest mystery. The atmosphere was thick with conspiracies. Every day some Russian emissary was cast into prison, and Stambulof saw to it that he was well supplied with boiling oil and chilly-juice. The Prince told me that he fully expected to be assassinated some day. Such an atmosphere of melodrama is exciting even to an onlooker. To the chief actor it must embody all the lust of life."

But as William II. parted with his Bismarck, so the day came when Stambulof was dismissed "like any other servant." "Presently the fallen minister was hacked to pieces in the streets." The result is described as implying a most corrupt autocracy. In the first place, while as a matter of fact "the Prince and Government of Bulgaria were synonymous," people had an idea that Bulgaria "was a constitutional country with a policy inspired at the urns," but the ballot-boxes were systematically stuffed, thus "giving the Government a substantial majority." Mr. Vivian proceeds:

"Combining simple methods of this kind with the systematic purchase of politicians, and with strict attention to the comfort of the army, the Master of Diplomatic Arts has entirely ruled the roast ever since the surgical operation which removed his only serious rival among the Bulgars. Let us now consider the objects of his policy, and the means employed to attain them. Ferdy loves power, but he loves pomp still more. He has the kink of Louis XIV.: he likes to see people kneel and kiss his hand; he revels in gold sticks, white wands, etiquette, and protocol; he would like to sit all day on a chryselephantine throne with a crown on his head, orb and scepter in his hands, receiving the obeisance of faithful lieges. I have seen him distributing Easter eggs at court like Pharaoh, King of Egypt. When I was a Jacobite, he said to me, after a long conversation, 'You see that I share your ideas.' Obviously the main plank in his platform was to become king of an independent Bulgaria. He was quite pleased when I quoted Voltaire to him: 'The King of Bulgaria is the most charming of kings. We must drink his health.'"

All his efforts for years have been directed toward independence. "Day and night, year in, year out, he toiled and moiled to undermine the irksome suzerainty of Turkey." His plans were

SOMETHING SUSPICIOUS ABOUT IT.

PEACE—"Methinks these fellows do protest too much."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

ON THE TRACK.

The Angel of Peace is in danger of becoming an angel in pieces.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

AN ANGEL IN PERIL.

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interrupted by "the thunderbolt of the Turkish Constitution." "All his ambitions faded away as a dream when one awaketh." The sequel is matter of recent history. Mr. Vivian thinks Czar Ferdinandh as no chance in a single-handed struggle at arms with Turkey. To quote his words:

"His Royal Highness is now engaged in the ungracious task of picking a quarrel with an unwilling adversary. He enjoys the support of Austria, who is also aggrieved by Turkish emancipation, lest her advance on the East should be thrust back. But surely he is unwise to threaten more than he can perform. He has been so marvelously, intuitively wise hitherto that it is difficult to believe that he can dream of opposing his raw levies against the finest soldiers in the world. He is shrewd enough to know that Austria . . . will only give diplomatic support."

THE SCRAMBLE FOR MANCHURIA

THE grass had scarcely grown over the bloody fields of Mukden and Liaoyang before the apathy of the Chinese permitted Manchuria to fall under various "spheres of influence," as is euphemistically said. The stag comes under the hunter's sphere of influence when the rifle is aimed at him, and when the lion institutes a sphere of influence the sequel is the dismemberment of a carcass. This analogy is applied by a writer in the *Koelnische Zeitung* to the present situation of the land of the Manchus. This situation is summed up by the Cologne organ as follows: "It is high time that Dalny and Port Arthur be closed to foreigners. Unless certain obvious measures of precaution be adopted, the integrity of Manchuria with its population of 16,000,000 will be a thing of the past." Altho by the Treaty of Portsmouth (1905) Russia and Japan agreed to evacuate Manchuria, except the Liaotung peninsula, the lease of which passed from Russia to Japan, these provisions have become almost a dead letter. The administration of the province was then restored to China, but the Chinese are gradually allowing themselves to be superseded. Thus the writer tells us:

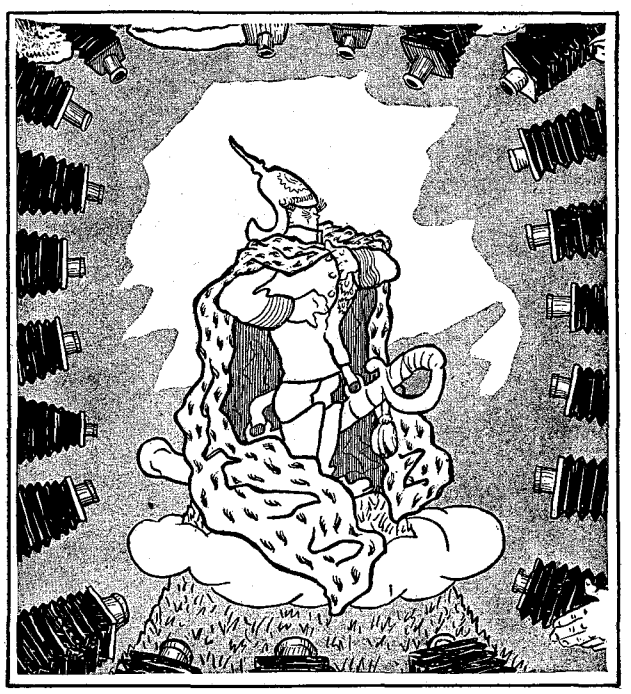
"Since the Russo-Japanese War the country has been parceled off into two spheres of influence, the one Russian, the other Japanese. It is curious to note how the Chinese with their usual passivity are permitting the Russification of their territory and how even at Harbin in the North the fusion of the two races is almost complete. In the South, however, the Chinese are opposing considerable resistance to the increasing influence of the Japanese, in whom, in spite of their kindred yellow skin, they have no confidence whatever."

But the Japanese are holding the Chinese by the throat in the city which, for many reasons, is the heart of Manchuria. On this point we read:

"The town of Mukden is within the Japanese sphere of influence, and Mukden is not only the cradle of the reigning dynasty at Peking, but is also the seat of the Chinese administration. . . . The Chinese Governor-General has done much for the country. Mukden to-day has a good secondary school, a trade-school, a law-school, a normal school, a school of agriculture, and one of forestry, in which the Japanese are active both as pupils and teachers. The present Governor-General carries on his struggle against foreigners through the organization of an immigration bureau. He has succeeded in settling thousands of Chinese immigrants in Sansing, Northern Manchuria. The land was first allotted gratuitously; at present each settler can buy a hundred acres for twenty cents, and is relieved of taxation for the first five years of his occupancy."

In spite of these attempts to keep Manchuria for the subjects of the Manchus, the Russians virtually hold the North of Manchuria both as regards commerce and military force. This condition of things in the North and Northeast of the country is described as follows:

"The Russian influence makes itself chiefly felt on the left bank of the river Sungari, a navigable stream on which numerous Russian navigation companies carry to Harbin the agricultural products of the fertile plains. The Chinese, on the other hand, own but few vessels, and these are in the most wretched condition; yet to show that they do not intend to permit the Russians to establish themselves formally in the country they have built a line of little forts along the right bank of the Sungari. On the left bank the Russians maintain at intervals small detachments of thirty or forty soldiers, under command of sergeants. At Harbin they have a garrison of 2,000 men. They have altogether in Manchuria an army of 20,000 men, ostensibly to guard the frontier and protect the railroad. Japan, in the South, has eight consulates, in addition to those at Mukden. Its military forces comprize the whole Fourteenth Division of the army and twelve independent battalions. Under such circumstances it seems likely that the integrity of Manchuria as a province of China threatens to be nothing more than an empty phrase."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



WILLIAM—"One advantage of the air-ship is that it will afford new opportunities to photograph the greatest monarch in Europe."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

WILLIAM—"They have left me in 'splendid isolation' in this Balkan affair."
—*Cri de Paris.*

OVEREXPOSED.

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WHAT THE THIRD DOUMA HAS DONE, AND IS TO DO

IT is a very difficult thing to learn from the European press, and especially the Russian press, what the Russian Parliament has accomplished and what it hopes to accomplish in the future. Russian political life, we learn, is very much dominated by cliques and coteries, and almost every other public man, altho he may not have an ax to grind, has a theory to propound or a grievance to amend. In all this confusion does there appear any sign of advance, progress, and practical success? Such was the inquiry made of the President of the Douma, Mr. Khomiakoff, by a correspondent of the London *Standard*. The Russian statesman gives a somewhat qualified, but, in the main, optimistic answer. On the whole, he said, things are slowly but steadily improving. He does not deny that there is a clique working against the Douma and against Mr. Stolypine. The plotters are those who are out, ex-officials and ex-ministers, who threaten a reaction in favor of undiluted autocracy. But Mr. Khomiakoff laughs at them and declares:

MR. KHOMIAKOFF,
President of the Douma, who says it has come to stay, and its future usefulness is assured.

"I do not attach much importance to these reactionary scares, for I can not find one single thing that has happened during the recess to give any support to the belief that there is any chance of success for these intrigues. On the other hand, I could point to several that show the work of the Douma is having its effect. The Douma made many 'recommendations' for changes here and there in administrative matters; these have all been forwarded to the departments by the ministers in charge of them, for consideration and adoption if possible."

The growing influence of the Douma is proved, he adds, by the consideration which the Czar shows it. The "future utility of the Douma is assured," "its continued existence placed beyond all possibility of doubt."

When prest to give more specific details the President remarked:

"On the last day of the session some lines were sent down to me from the press gallery which very fairly express what the Douma has done. Here they are:

> What have we done? We have marched with the rest
> Of the forces of Empire for half a year:
> With the best in the land we have talked without fear,
> Rubbed shoulders with all, even lowered the crest
> Of a few who displayed undue pride of place;
> Is it nothing that now, whate'er be the race
> That Russia may run—a struggle for right,
> The culture of peace, or a more bloody fight—
> The Douma henceforth shall march with the van
> Of Russia's advance in the Story of Man!

"That is precisely what the Douma, the third Douma, has done; neither more nor less. And those who think it is nothing are welcome to their opinion. They can know nothing of Russia."

Mr. Khomiakoff was next questioned about the allotment of land to the peasants by Douma legislation. He said that the absurd land law of 1906 had proved unsuccessful and will have to be amended. To quote his words:

"The agrarian question will be among the first for consideration in the coming session. It is intended to deal with that part of it covered by the law of November 22, 1906, the intention of which was to abolish the old system of peasant proprietorship in common and substitute for the joint ownership that of the small farmers' freehold.

"This is the law, I may here state, which orders local representatives of the Government to use force—that is, Cossacks and soldiers—in compelling an unwilling village to admit of one or two or more of its members being entered as the freehold proprietors of the land they happen to be holding at the moment. There are many districts and some whole provinces where the common sense of the peasantry long ago arrived at very much the same sort of ownership without any help from the Government; in such places the new law has met with little opposition. Elsewhere the trouble has been terrible and the results scanty. Soldiers may place individuals in possession, but the moment they have turned their backs those individuals are promptly dispossest and may consider themselves lucky if they remain alive."

The Douma has become in Germany and elsewhere a sort of guaranty for the national credit. This opinion of Mr. Khomiakoff was indorsed by the vice-president of the Russian Parliament, Baron Meyendorf, who said he had seen enough while in Germany to feel assured that any hostility to the Douma would quickly react upon the state credit, which already showed signs of having been very greatly restored by the action of the Douma.

BULGARIA AS AUSTRIA'S BLOODHOUND

WHILE Bulgaria snaps her fingers at Constantinople, and Constantinople glares at the new kingdom of the Balkans, the rich and beautiful province which has refused to be vassal any longer, the press of Europe are trying to fathom the motives that inspired Bulgaria's astounding secession. Many see Austria's hand in it. We are told that the revolt of the Young Turks was a great blow to Austrian ambition, and that the then Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was stirred up and used by the court at Vienna as an instrument of Austrian revenge and retaliation. The old régime of that Sultan who was styled the Damned was far more

THERE WILL BE NO MORE THRONES LIKE THIS IN TURKEY.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

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favorable to Austrian commercial and political ascendency than that of the new constitutional party. Thus while England supports Turkey, Austria is presumed to be at the back of Bulgaria.

But the great aim of European diplomacy is to bring things to a peaceable adjustment. Bulgaria has sinned. The London *Morning Post* declares that she has gained nothing by her rash and precipitate step. Her "change of status can not materially increase the independence" which she already practically enjoyed. Her recent action "is calculated to estrange the sympathy with which for so many years the progress of the principality has been regarded in Great Britain." And yet in spite of her violation of a solemn treaty, Bulgaria, remarks the London *Daily Mail*, "professes to be astonished that we who have so often proved her friend in adversity should now be ranged among her accusers." The London *Times*, *Daily Mail*, *Westminster Gazette*, and *Evening Standard* echo these views editorially. The *Figaro* (Paris) sneeringly remarks that Ferdinand has permitted himself to become the tool of Francis Joseph. It says:

"The ancient Turkish régime favored the ambitions of Austria in the Balkans. Deceived and surprized by the Turkish revolution, Austria has contemplated with anger and detestation the new order replacing the *status quo* of Turkish dominion she had once so keenly defended. She found in Bulgaria the angry bloodhound, ready to her hand, who could be urged on to bury his newly sharpened fangs in the flanks of the Young Turks. Nothing of importance will henceforth take place in the Orient without the permission of Austria, and without redounding to her advantage. We will now see what the famous triple *entente* between England, France, and Russia can do."

Not a word of all this is admitted by Austria. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which has become a government organ, speaks in the following terms of pious horror over the *contretemps:*

"The action of Bulgaria is nothing more nor less than a direct contravention of Article 21 of the Berlin Treaty, and nothing would be more proper and natural than that all the signatory Powers should most urgently demand the restoration of a régime whose arrangements were based on private and international contract."

The German press attribute England's support of Turkey against Austria and Bulgaria to selfish motives. Thus the *Hamburger Nachrichten* remarks:

"The utterances of the British press and of British statesmen undoubtedly point to the fact that England is not going to allow the progress of events in Turkey to be meddled with by certain foreign courts through the intrigues of Bulgaria. This points naturally to Vienna. But no one need delude himself by thinking that England's intervention in favor of Turkey is anything else but the outcome of her burning wish to make Constantinople 'her curly-headed boy' and to obtain a predominating influence in that city."

"The Powers are to be appealed to," declares the *Berliner Tageblatt* with intense earnestness, in order to recall Bulgaria to her senses and to secure to Turkey the opportunity to work out her political salvation. We read in this journal:

"All Europe is interested in the peaceful and quiet development of Turkey in her reform movement, so that she may realize the hopes that spring from her new constitutional government. A harmonious agreement with the peaceful efforts of the Powers would be to the Bulgarian rulers a much surer basis of governmental strength than the expedients they have so far resorted to."

The *Tribuna* (Rome) addresses Bulgaria with words of serious warning. She is endangering her own political life by carrying out Austria's designs in the Balkans, says this official organ, and quotes, apropos of the blindness of the Bulgarian Government, the message sent out by the ancient Roman Senate in a moment of the city's direst peril: "It rests with the Consuls to see that the Republic be saved from annihilation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH PRAISE OF OUR NAVY

A WRITER in the London *Times* who has had ample opportunities of visiting the fleets, ports, and training-schools of the American Government, seems to have formed a most exalted idea of the training, enthusiasm, and efficiency of American naval officers and men. Yet the American seaman is not of the same kind as the sea warrior of Europe, he says.

"In the character of both commissioned and enlisted *personnel* the United States Navy is radically different from any navy, altho its customs are founded on British customs and its heritage is British. A glance through the register shows that most of the officers' names are of English, Irish, or Scotch origin, with a sprinkling of German. The second and third generations of the large influx of Continental blood have not yet found their way to any extent into the wardroom. It is the British Navy spirit of meeting your enemy off his own shores, of the eternal aggressive, which is implanted in the American service. A saying of Farragut's, 'The best protection from an enemy's fire is a well-directed fire of your own,' which is only a version of an old idea, probably best expresses American naval ideals."

The enthusiasm for their work shown by the young naval officers, and their absolute absorption in their duties, are thus described:

"One can not live with these younger officers without feeling that the sudden growth of their navy or some other cause has given them an extraordinary military spirit such as you meet with only in epochs of a nation's life. They would make a battle-ship a factory of ceaseless industry, and what they are really longing for is an autocrat who will apply the survival-of-the-fittest rule to promotion, and make a fleet an unsentimental business institution, never wasting time on any unnecessary formalities and with no by-products to its output except preparation for war. Moreover, Annapolis men get the habit of hard work at the Academy. They are passionate for high scores for their divisions and ships at target practise. . . . Mostly they associate little with the people of civil life. They live in a world of itself, a self-absorbed, professional world where they are compelled, according to the American custom, to know every branch of the service. And they hold stedfastly to the idea that the naval is not a leisurely, gentlemanly occupation, but the most exacting of professions in the application required."

The leading spirits in the American Navy, we are told, appear to be young men, thoroughly versed in the most recent methods of naval warfare. They are uninterested in rank or promotion, tho eagerly craving for professional opportunity. On this point we read:

"The battle efficiency of the American Navy to-day is largely due to the young men. Usually the first lieutenant of a battle-ship entered the Academy just as the first modern ships were building. He has grown with the Navy. If the more radical of the young men had their way, I sometimes think that a ship would always be navigated from her conning-tower at sea and always cleared for action. Rank does not interest them; opportunity for professional work does. When an order comes for shore duty they frequently apply to remain at sea when they are on a battle-ship. Recently the fleet ordnance officer of sixteen battle-ships, expecting to be superseded owing to a change in admirals, exprest a wish to go as ship's ordnance officer so that he might continue at sea with the work he loved. However, the new admiral retained him."

The American sailor likes an appeal to be made to his sporting instinct and his intelligence. To quote further:

"In the gunnery there is the intensity of sporting interest which the whole practise of the American Navy induces. Drudgery without reason, simply because it is the rule, seems to be as unnatural to the American youth as it is natural to the Germans and the Japanese. The American seaman wants to know why he does things. It is no business of his to ask his officer, but if he can not see why, he gets listless."

Finally, the United States Government takes better care of the battle-ship sailors than any other country in the world, declares this writer.

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"MOVING" LIKENESSES

ORDINARY photographs are good "likenesses" only by courtesy; they represent the crystallization of a passing expression, or more often of an unnatural pose. A real likeness should move like its original—should show a hundred quick alternations of expression; should smile or frown; look roguish or displeased. This would have been beyond our powers a few years ago; to-day the moving-picture machines are evidence that it is within our grasp. Mr. Reynaud, a French photographer and optician, is taking such portraits to-day, and he has devised a special apparatus, which he calls the "stereo-cinema," to exhibit them. As the name shows, this is a combination of stereoscope and cinematograph on a small scale, and shows the subject in stereoscopic relief as well as in motion. Says a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris, September 19) in a description of the device:

"The apparatus used so often under various names, among others, that of 'zootrope,' to show the persistence of impressions on the retina, was perfected by Reynaud about thirty years ago, and is now found in commerce under the name of 'praxinoscope.' Later the inventor combined his apparatus with a lantern for projection, and far in advance of the cinematograph he showed on a screen, at the Grevin Theater, very amusing living pictures; only, instead of being photographed, they were entirely designed and painted by hand.

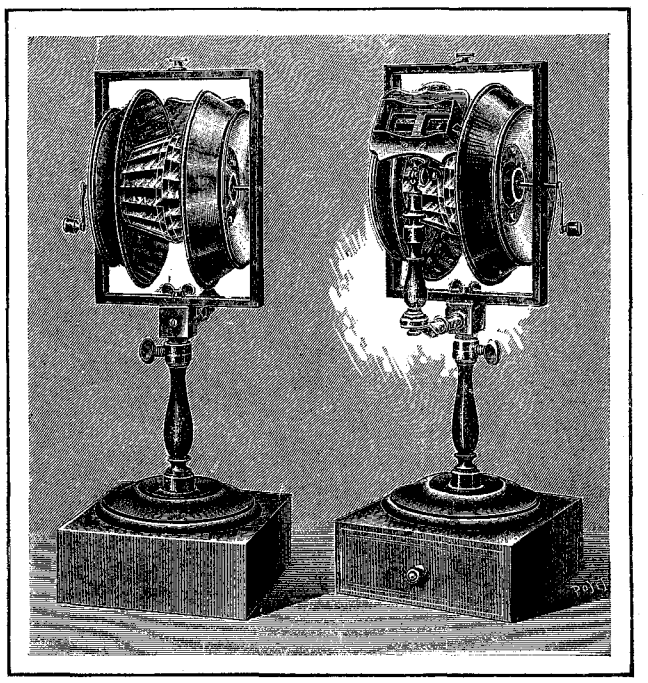
"These animated scenes could not, of course, compete with those of the cinematograph, so the inventor gave place to it; but he has continued to perfect his praxinoscope, and he has now adapted it to the exhibition of stereoscopic portraits, so as to give an image of the person represented, both in relief and in movement.

"We all know how difficult it is to seize the true expression of the face, that which gives the characteristics of the subject. Generally one is photographed in a formal pose, with a forced smile, which betrays the sensation of uneasiness felt on hearing the traditional 'Don't move!' A wooden expression, which is rarely lifelike, appears on the face. Therefore when you examine a score of portraits, especially of ladies, you will hardly find two that are satisfactory to the subjects; they generally think their friends' photographs successful, but never their own. In fact, when we consider a friend's face, it is not a single expression that we see, but a series of expressions which succeed each other rapidly and are blended by the eye as the photographic objective can not do; and it is this series of expressions that gives us the real physiognomy.

"The thing to do is evidently to take a cinematographic portrait, which will be still more clear if we add the stereoscopic relief. In order to effect this, Mr. Reynaud has designed a new praxinoscope in which the successive images, taken from points of view sufficiently removed to satisfy the laws of stereoscopy, are placed respectively at right and at left, in the interior of two dish-like receptacles turning together about a horizontal axis. Plane mirrors are placed at the center, as in the original praxinoscope, but with a new arrangement, which, by displacing the images sidewise, enables the observer to view them under normal conditions with the aid of a pair of stereoscopic prisms. They may also be projected on a screen by replacing these prisms with two object lenses. Moreover, the two series of images are so arranged that they are presented successively to the eyes without any cessation of continuous vision in the case of either eye. This disposition has the advantage of doubling the number of poses from the cinematographic point of view.

"In its practical form the 'stereo-cinema' has all the essential parts already indicated; they are supported by a leg, and the axis on which the dish-shaped wheels revolve is set in motion by hand, by means of a crank. A special support, of variable height, carries the eyepiece, and, by means of a sliding-piece and a screw, may be placed at any desired distance.

"Mr. Reynaud makes his negatives himself, either at his studio or at the subject's home, and prints his positives on bands of paper that fit easily into the wheels. The device is then turned toward the window or toward a lamp, to light the pictures well, and the crank is turned, whereupon the observer sees before him a living and moving image of the person represented."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



REYNAUD'S STEREO-CINEMA,
Which shows moving pictures in relief.

LIGHT FOR SCHOOL-CHILDREN

EXAMINATIONS have shown, according to *The Electrical Age* (New York, September), that 8,000 to 10,000 children in the New-York public schools have defective vision. This condition has aroused interest on the part of the School Board, the health authorities, and the general public. A self-constituted committee, after considering the subject, advised that all text-books be printed on unglazed paper, and that line-cuts or wood-engravings be used for illustrations in place of half-tones. *The Age* says of this plan:

"The recommendation is unquestionably based on sound principles; but the most important matter of all has thus far been entirely neglected or overlooked, and that is the lighting of the schoolrooms by artificial light. In the new buildings the daylight is generally well provided for, but there are many of the older buildings in which conditions are such that in the short, dark days artificial light must be used to a considerable extent. In these cases the crudest and most injurious methods of lighting are generally practised. Illuminating engineering has been vigorously taken up by many of the central stations—those detested public-utility corporations which have been such a target for political demagogs—while boards of education, who have autocratic control of public education and the welfare of the millions of children throughout the country, have, with few exceptions, taken no notice of this most important item in the equipment of schoolrooms.

"In this respect, we might learn a useful lesson from Germany, which several years ago had the whole matter of lighting schoolhouses investigated by a special commission appointed by the Government. Here the children are compelled to study books on physiology and hygiene, which have been specially written to impress upon them the necessity and methods of properly caring for their health; and while these books contain much sage advice and many statements which have no foundation in scientific fact on the use and abuse of stimulants, they contain not one word of direction as to the use of artificial light in connection with the protection of the organs of vision. Consistency is proverbially a rare jewel, and in the case of the administration of many of our public offices it is practically an unknown quantity. The sooner the question of lighting is taken up and referred to a competent commission or committee of experts, including oculists and

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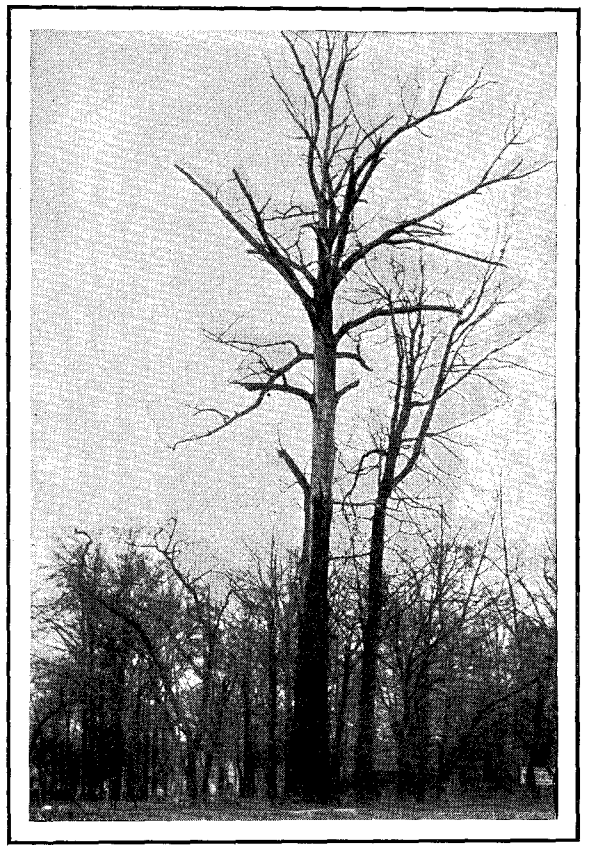
illuminating engineers, the better it will be for the welfare of school-children, whose number in New York City alone is five times that of our entire standing army."

OUR CHESTNUT-TREES DYING

WE are in great danger of losing our chestnut forests, at least in the Eastern United States. A blight or fungus that was first noted about four years ago has made such rapid progress that it has already killed thousands of fine trees, and as no remedy has been found, it is possible that they may all have to go. Says E. A. Sterling, forester of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in *Country Life in America* (New York, November):

"Infection is caused by spores entering the bark of the tree through wounds or any abrasion which causes an exposed surface of dead wood. Once established, the infection spreads in all directions through the tender inner bark, girdling the limb or the trunk in a few weeks or months, and causing the death of the portion above the infected area. On young limbs and sprouts the disease



By courtesy of "Country Life in America."

THE WOODS OF LONG ISLAND AND SOUTHEASTERN NEW YORK ARE FULL OF THESE SAD SPECTERS.

produces a circular patch of sunken and discolored bark, often with longitudinal cracks, while very small sprouts show an enlargement at the base and break off easily from the trunk, disclosing dead wood and loosened bark. The fruiting bodies on smooth bark appear as small brown or orange-colored pustules, in which the yellowish spores are borne in enormous numbers; while after the death of the limb the empty spore cases show as dark depressions. Where the main trunk or a large limb with thick bark is attacked, the surface shows little trace of the fungus, save the fruiting pustules in cracks of the bark, altho a section thus infected will give off a hollow sound if tapped. From a distance the presence of the fungus may be noted by the dead tops and limbs and the brown leaves on the portions affected during the current season.

"The fungus, so far as observed, is confined entirely to the chestnut, or genus *Castanea*, but within this genus it shows no regard for age, size, or variety, seedlings in the nursery and veteran trees hundreds of years old being attacked with the same disastrous results. Some of the Japanese and Korean varieties, which bear large, edible nuts, seem to be resistant, but there are no indications that the Paragon, Numbo, and other improved Spanish and French edible varieties will escape. We thus face not only the destruction of our native American chestnut with its valuable timber and small, sweet nuts, but also the introduced varieties which promised to furnish a valuable food product."

The present distribution of the blight, the writer goes on to say, is not definitely known. New points of infection are constantly being reported, and the presence of the fungus is often not noted until the dead parts of the tree begin to stand out prominently. It is thoroughly established throughout most of Long Island; in parts of Greater New York; in Southwestern Connecticut; on both sides of the Hudson as far as Poughkeepsie; in Southern New Jersey and Maryland; and more recently the disease has appeared as far west as Huntingdon County, Pa. No remedies have appeared. Says Mr. Sterling:

"The possibilities of exterminating or controlling a tree disease such as the chestnut blight are not very great, for the reason that the methods which might be practicable in dealing with individual trees could not be carried out with a forest tree like the chestnut, where millions of infected trees occur in remote and unmanaged woodlands. Individual timberland owners can not or will not remove and destroy all of the fatally diseased trees on their lands, and without such a rigid quarantine reinfection is certain to take place from the woodlands which are given no care. Individual trees which have high esthetic value can probably be saved by judicious pruning, thus resulting in the local elimination of the infection.

"The United States Department of Agriculture advises that 'every one who has chestnut-trees affected with this disease should destroy them immediately, unless they regard the trees as sufficiently valuable to be treated individually. The death of the diseased trees is only a question of time, and of a very short time, and by cutting them down immediately the danger of infecting trees still healthy is reduced to a minimum.'"

WHY OUR "GOOD ROADS" ARE POOR

THAT the best of our macadam roads are not up to the English average is a criticism often heard from those familiar with the driveways of both countries. This is due, we are told by an editorial writer in *Engineering News* (New York, October 1), not to our ignorance of road-building, but to the fact that we do not take care of the roads when built. We construct costly macadam highways and then let them go to rack and ruin. When they are a disgrace we tear them up and build new ones. In England every road receives intelligent care from the moment it is built, and this care is not relaxed for a single day. Roads cared for in this way are always good. Says the writer:

"'Repair' . . . does not mean the restoration of ruined portions of the road, but current maintenance. England not only has regular road repair, but even the refinement of sweeping. . . . . .

"The macadam roads that are most often pointed to with pride, 'the best that we can show in New Jersey or New York, or Massachusetts,' receive no greater maintenance attention than our worst neglected roads. They are built well, but they are not maintained well; with the partial exception, perhaps, of the roads of one State, they are not maintained at all, in fact. And this, no doubt, is responsible for some of the difference between American and English roads. To quote Professor [I. O.] Baker:

"'The system of employing a man to give his entire time to the road is almost a *necessity* with first-class broken-stone roads, the maintenance of which requires intimate knowledge and constant attention.'

"But where in our country do the macadam roads enjoy the benefit of this system? And where do they get the benefit of the 'intimate knowledge' that is essential?

"Not that there is no money spent on road maintenance. Such money is spent, altho far too little, if we may judge from the remarks on this subject made in the last report of the road authorities of one of the States quoted. The trouble is that the money spent is practically all wasted. The work is under no competent direction. Political officials without the slightest knowledge of

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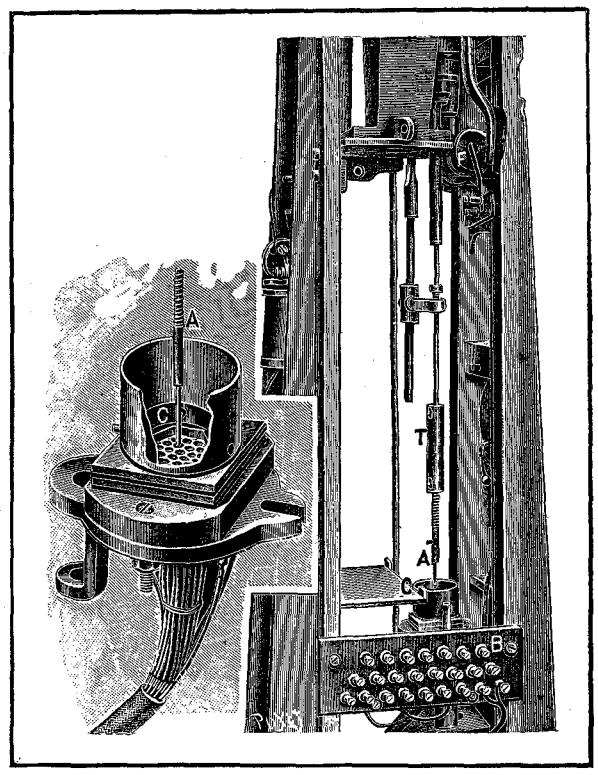
road construction are in full control, and the actual work is done by equally incompetent hands.

"No one appears to realize that costly and carefully designed stone roads are worth a proportionate amount and kind of attention to maintain them, and that patronage is an inefficient device for the purpose.

"Proper results can not be expected under such a system, or lack of system. Until the maintenance of the macadam-road network is put under able and conscientious direction the present conditions will continue. What form of organization is to be selected for this direction we are not prepared to say, and indeed the subject is difficult; but it is needless to attempt to deal with it now, or before there is a general realization of the need for a changed system. The community must come to recognize that it can not afford to consign its investment of $5,000 to $8,000 per mile to rot and neglect."

A BULLETLESS GUN

TARGET-SHOOTING without a projectile is now practised in Paris. And not only is the gun bulletless, but it is powderless as well; in fact it is not loaded at all. It is properly aimed,



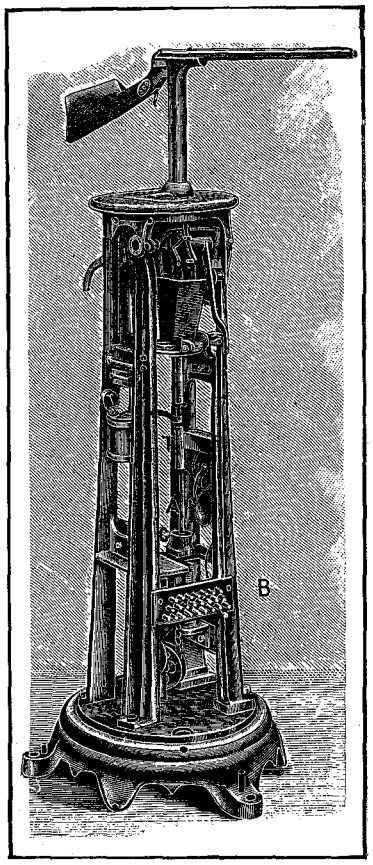
DETAILS OF MECHANISM OF ELECTRIC GUN.

and the pulling of the trigger registers electrically on the target the exact spot at which it is pointed. How this is brought about is described by G. Chalmarès in *La Nature* (Paris, September 26). He says:

"A gun in which no projectile is used is certainly calculated to give the maximum of security to families, making all accidents impossible. It is unnecessary to add that such a gun can not be used in hunting! It is a toy, but has its uses, since, despite the absence of a bullet, it may be used perfectly well to practise firing at a target—how, we shall presently see.

"The gun, which may be of any kind and may even have a wooden barrel, is mounted on a stand, and may be inclined at different angles in all directions. . . . All movements made by it are communicated, by a rigid upright rod, which passes through the stand, to a kind of pantograph which transmits them to another rod (*T*) ending in a needle (*A*). Underneath this is a receptacle (*C*) enclosing cells insulated electrically one from the others; from each of these cells a conducting wire leads to the board (*B*).

"These arrangements enable the closure of an electric circuit to be effected by the introduction of the needle *A* into one of the cells of *C*. This is the principle of the system. A handle fixt on the stand enables the gunner to 'load' the gun, that is, to raise the needle *A* from the receptacle *C*. When the trigger is prest, after sighting the weapon, springs are released which push down the needle, and it plunges into one of the cells, corresponding to the position given to the gun in aiming it.



ELECTRIC GUN ON ITS STAND.

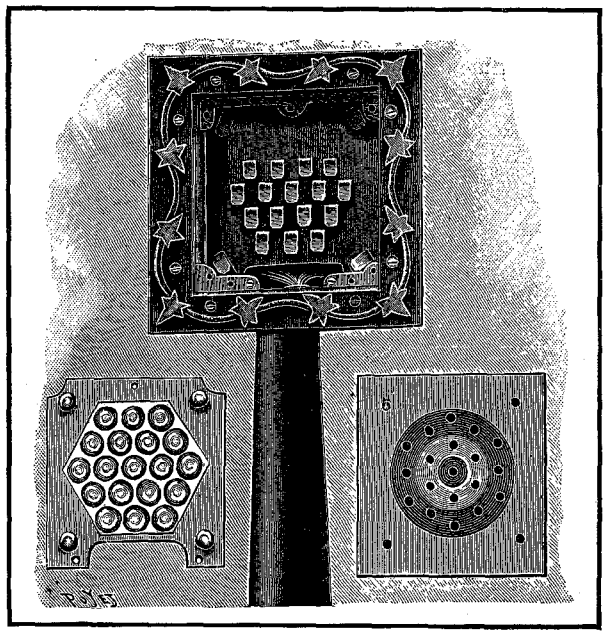
"From the board *B*, wires also proceed, forming a cable that leads to the target some distance away—generally 20 to 25 yards. It is pierced with twenty-three holes, of which nineteen are arranged in concentric circles, and four on the sides indicate stray shots. Behind each hole is a small incandescent lamp, and besides this, at the central hole, a bell.

"The filament of each lamp is connected by one end to a common wire leading to one of the poles of a battery located in the foot of the target; the other is connected by one of the wires of the cable to one of the cells of the receptacle *C*.

"The needle *A*, which itself constitutes part of the circuit thus formed, will determine the illumination of a lamp whenever it penetrates into one of the cells. The apparatus is 'set' by so arranging gun and target that when the line of sight passes through the 'bull's-eye,' the needle *A* is above the central cell of *C*. . . . . .

"This electric gun is now in use in Paris in a considerable number of public places such as music-halls, etc.

"In this case a special system allows the piece to work only after the introduction of a ten-centime piece; as the field of fire is not restricted, it is common to see passers-by run away in a fright when they see a gunner in position. They really can not understand why such recklessness should be allowed. If they read *La Nature* they will be reassured."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



TARGET USED WITH ELECTRIC GUN.

1, Bottom of box with contact-plates for needle; 2, incandescent lamps; 3, plate covering the lamps.

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AN ARMY PROVISIONED BY AUTOMOBILES

TWO French army corps, comprizing 100,000 men, have been dependent on the automobile for their daily supply of bread during the recent annual army maneuvers, lasting sixteen days. The Paris correspondent of *The Automobile* (New York, October 1), from whom we learn this fact and those following, tells that, altho the experience already gained in army automobile transport service precluded the possibility of delay for lack of supplies, there is still much to be learned in the operation of large numbers of motor vehicles in convoys. He goes on:

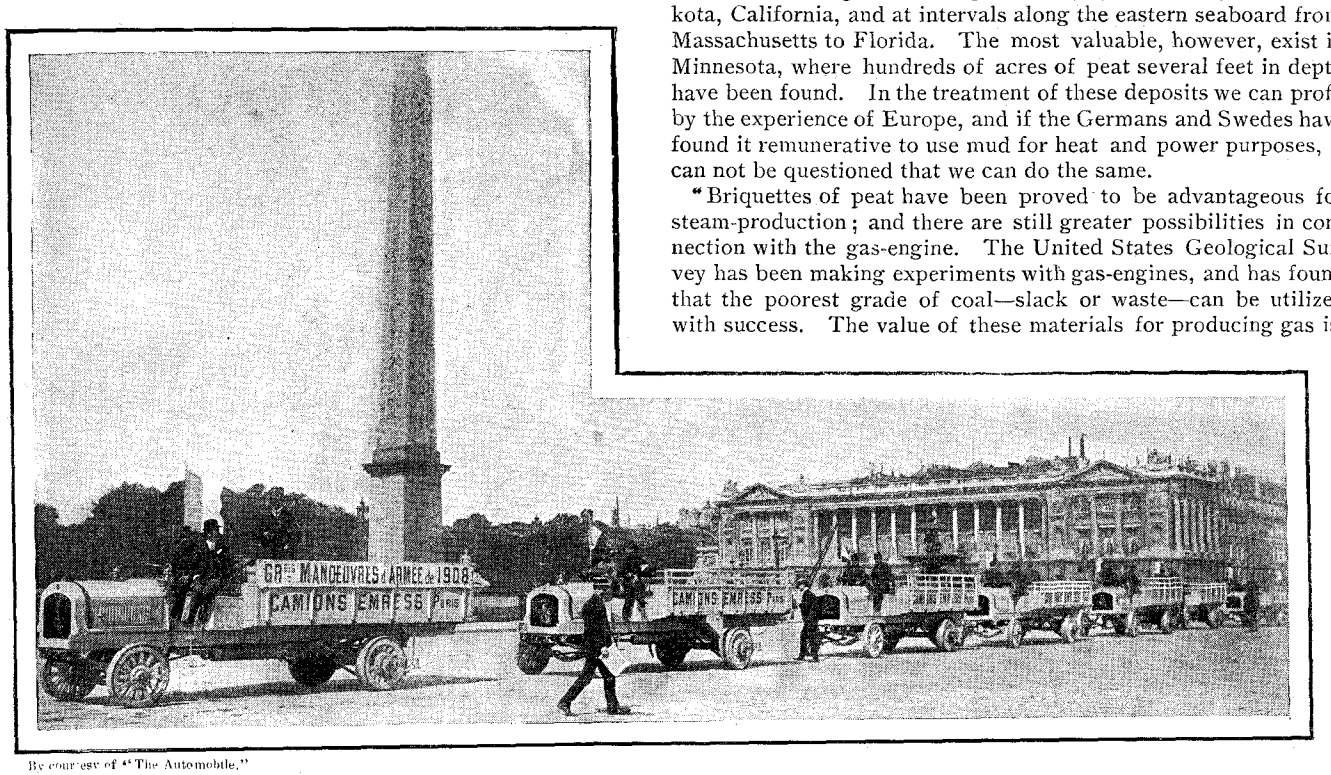
"With headquarters at Vierzon, in the center of France, the seventy automobiles were divided into convoys, each having a load capacity of from 40 to 50 tons of provisions per day. The routine was for all vehicles to load up at night, make a daybreak start in convoys, reach the regimental headquarters thirty to forty miles away, and there discharge their loads into the horse-wagons distributing them to regiments at the fighting-line.

"Unlike previous years, the officer in charge of each convoy was provided with a fast automobile, enabling him to run up and down the line and assure himself that all the vehicles maintained their distances of thirty yards, and that there were no breakdowns on the road. In previous years the officer in charge has ridden on the leading vehicle, in which position he was able to set the pace, but had no opportunity of verifying the march of the following units."

The great majority of the military wagons, we are told, were loaned to the authorities by manufacturers, the drivers being mechanics undergoing military instruction. Only about twenty of the vehicles were supplied by the War Department, in a total of seventy, including the fast touring-cars employed by staff officers or the motorcycles for carrying messages. We read further:

"The most important units in the army automobile transport service were three Renard trains, each consisting of a tractor and three six-wheel trailers, two of them being open trucks and one a closed van. The Aries Company supplied the only other vehicles with trailers, the outfits being four-ton wagons trailing a two-wheel vehicle linked up close behind. The Empress Company of Paris put in fewer than ten trucks, varying in load-carrying capacity from two to five tons. Berliet supplied five of their standard commercial vehicles, Peugeot and De Dion each had three, one of the latter being specially fitted up for the cycling brigade, and the following firms each supplied one or two vehicles: Cohandet, Latil front-drive, Panhard, Dietrich, and Darracq-Serpollet.

"During the time that the privately owned vehicles were under military orders they were supplied with fuel and oil, and granted an indemnity of 20 cents per horse-power per day. Each driver was entitled to an indemnity of 20 cents per day."



By courtesy of "The Automobile."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES LEAVING THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, PARIS, AT THE START OF THE RECENT TRIALS.

POWER FROM MUD

UNDER this heading, the utilization of peat-bogs, as an incident of the extensive drainage schemes now on foot throughout the United States, is discust in *The Inventive Age* (Washington, October 1). There are now eighty million acres of swamp-land in the country, and much of this is capable of reclamation. At its last session a considerable sum of money was appropriated by Congress to begin the work. Much swamp-land contains peat, a substance which, the writer notes, has been for many generations used for domestic fuel in Northern Europe. We read:

"The wide-spread use of this product has resulted in the evolution of elaborate machinery for digging peat, for grinding it to make it more compact, and for molding it into blocks of regular size. In Germany especially, where nothing valuable is ever permitted to go to waste, this industry has been developed, and it is surprizing for how many purposes, besides fuel, peat has been utilized. The peasant of the Fatherland builds his cottage, makes bedding for his family and for his cow, feeds the latter, fertilizes his land, and warms himself from this product of the earth. Peat straw is an excellent litter for stables, and mattresses made of it are considered so superior from a sanitary standpoint that they are extensively employed in hospitals. The fiber is comprest by a special process into tiles and blocks for building-purposes, these constituting one of the cheapest of all architectural materials. The moss, when combined with the waste molasses of beet-sugar manufacture, produces a compound that serves acceptably as food for domestic animals. But however interesting these products may be from the standpoint of novelty, it is as fuel that peat will find its chief adaptation in the United States."

If the prediction be true that at the present rate of consumption the next generation will see the exhaustion of our deposits of coal, the writer remarks that we will be forced to find another source of heat and power. And here is where we may find it:

"There are large tracts of peat in Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota, California, and at intervals along the eastern seaboard from Massachusetts to Florida. The most valuable, however, exist in Minnesota, where hundreds of acres of peat several feet in depth have been found. In the treatment of these deposits we can profit by the experience of Europe, and if the Germans and Swedes have found it remunerative to use mud for heat and power purposes, it can not be questioned that we can do the same.

"Briquettes of peat have been proved to be advantageous for steam-production; and there are still greater possibilities in connection with the gas-engine. The United States Geological Survey has been making experiments with gas-engines, and has found that the poorest grade of coal—slack or waste—can be utilized with success. The value of these materials for producing gas is,

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in fact, exactly inverse to their value in the direct production of steam. In other words, the poorer the coal for direct steam-production (by which power coal has been valued in the past), the more valuable it is for yielding gas for use in the gas-engine. But as is well known, the gas-engine is relatively a newcomer in the field of mechanics. It is passing through a period of various transitions, the vertical engines being replaced by the horizontal, the single by the double-acting. Other changes are being made which tend to do for the gas-engine what compounding and tripling the expansions have already done for the steam-engine. When this has been accomplished, no one can predict what further revolution may take place in our ideas as to the relative value of fuels.

"It has already been declared that Florida peat, dried and comprest into blocks, produces gas which yields results fully as good as Texas and North-Dakota lignites; and where power is the object sought, the best method of utilizing the peat is to convert it into fuel-gas. Central power-plants might be established at the bogs, and the peat converted into electricity, which can be transmitted to any required point. This would mean a source of power at half the present cost.

"Our neighbor on the north is about to spend $50,000 in the establishment of a peat experiment-station, the deposits in Canada being extensive and the fuel problem an urgent one. A bill has been introduced before Congress to appropriate $25,000 for a similar station in this country, and the matter is of sufficient importance to warrant the hope that legislative action will be taken next winter."

EXECUTIONERS AS SURGEONS

THAT in former times the same person not infrequently combined the professions of executioner and surgeon is not a bit from a comic opera, but a sober fragment of history, according to *The British Medical Journal* (London, September 19). This paper reminds us that in England surgeons were formerly exempted from serving on juries in capital cases, not, as might be supposed, because their profession was believed to make them too humane, but on the same ground as butchers, whose occupation, it was thought, tended to make them too bloodthirsty! We read further:

"Two or three centuries ago executioners not infrequently performed surgical operations. This seems to have been particularly the case in Denmark. . . . [On] July 24, 1579, a license was issued by Frederick II. to Anders Freimut, executioner of Copenhagen, granting him the right to set bones and treat old wounds; he was expressly forbidden to meddle with recent wounds. In 1609 it is recorded in the municipal archives of Copenhagen that Gaspar, the hangman, had received 4 *rigsdalers* for the cure of two sick children in the infirmary. In 1638, Christian IV. summoned the executioner of Glückstadt in Holstein to examine the diseased foot of the Crown Prince. In a letter addrest to Ole Worm, a leading Danish physician of the day, Henry Köster, physician-in-ordinary to the King, complains bitterly of the slight thus put upon him. He says that for two whole months the hangman, 'who is as fit to treat the case as an ass is to play the lyre,' had the case in hand, and the doctor was not asked his advice. . . . Again, in 1681 Christian V. gave a fee of 200 *rigsdalers* to the Copenhagen hangman for curing the leg of a page. . . . In 1732 Bergen, an executioner in Norway, was authorized by royal decree to practise surgery.

"Even up to the early years of the nineteenth century this extraordinary association of surgery with the last penalty of the law continued. Erik Petersen, who was appointed public executioner at Trondhjthem in 1796, served as surgeon to an infantry regiment in the war with Sweden, and retired in 1814 with the rank of surgeon-major. Frederick I. of Prussia chose his favorite hangman, Coblenz, to be his physician-in-ordinary. It might be suspected that this peculiar combination of functions had its origin in a satirical view of the art of healing; but in the records we have quoted we can trace nothing of the kind. Perhaps the executioner drove a trade in human fat and other things supposed to possess marvelous healing properties; he may thus have come to be credited with skill in healing, tho the association surely represents the lowest degree to which the surgeon has ever fallen in public esteem and social position."

LABORATORY TEMPERANCE

THAT wholesale condemnation of alcohol as a poison is often made on the strength of mistaken inference from laboratory experiment, and not from the observation of actual conditions, is charged by the writer of a leading editorial in *The Hospital* (London, September 12) who objects to what he considers the extreme views aired at a recent conference of the American Society for the Study of Inebriety and Alcoholism. The writer would not be considered as holding a brief for alcohol; he objects only, he says, to intemperance of statement. He writes:

"We are not ourselves disposed—human nature being what it is—to defend the use of alcohol as a beverage purely on its merits, and are ready to believe that its total elimination from the dietary of mankind would, upon balance, be an advantage to the race. But since such a total elimination is outside the sphere of practical economics for many a long year to come, we must, if we wish to arrive at the truth, attempt at least to state the position fairly, and separate as rigidly as possible the evil consequences, if any, attending the use of the drug from those which bear such ample evidences to its abuse. This is an old theme and much argued, but the need for clear thinking upon it is still necessary, for there is hardly a problem of all those that face our civilization around which bias and prejudice grow so luxuriantly as this. Nothing is so fatal to the success of a cause as overstatements in the mouths of its propagandists. . . . . .

"It is probable that the generic condemnation of alcohol in all forms is based upon laboratory observation. Thus, one of the speakers at the meeting mentioned above is reported to have said 'that laboratory research work from every point of view confirmed the statement that alcohol was a paralysant, and its action on the cells and tissues was corroding and destructive, both chemically and physiologically.' This is no doubt true. A substance which is in common use for the 'fixing' of tissues—that is to say, for the coagulation of the albumin in them, is, *ex hypothesi*, damaging to a living structure. Yet it does not follow that, because alcohol in strong solution is so damaging to living things as to be a recognized preservative against putrefaction, therefore, in the diluted form in which it is employed by moderate drinkers it is still noxious. As well might one say that because a strong mustard poultice will take the skin off a man's back, therefore the mustard which he takes with his bacon will destroy his gastric mucous membrane.

"Nor is it any more just to say that, because the exhibition of alcohol in considerable doses to an animal totally unaccustomed to it is capable of producing degeneration of the liver, therefore, a glass of wine for dinner will exercise the same effect upon a man well accustomed to it. These fallacies of deduction, based upon laboratory findings, when thus stated in precise terms seem so platitudinous as almost to demand an apology for their insertion in this place; yet they form the often-repeated text of much random sermonizing about alcohol and its ill-doings.

"As a matter of fact, there is no need for laboratory findings, for the human experiment is perpetually before us. On the one hand we have in abundance the healthy, hard-working business man who throughout a long and arduous life seldom misses his glass or two of wine with lunch and dinner, and dies in or about the seventies without having lost either his good name or his digestive powers. It is idle to affirm that this man has poisoned himself, tho we are content to yield to the extreme faction the possibility that had he abstained altogether he might have lived to be eighty. On the other hand, we have the equally convincing experiment afforded by the sodden toper who dies an alcoholic dement at forty. It seems to us that the facts leave no room for the statement that alcoholic beverages are inherently poisonous; and to affirm that they are, without qualification, is to weaken by an untruth the excellent case which can be made for sobriety. While deploring as sincerely as any the curse which some men make of alcohol, not only for themselves but for their dependents and society in general, we are not prepared to shut our eyes to its value in the promotion of good-fellowship among those who have more self-control.

"Enthusiastic advocates of temperance will do more for their cause by urging the demonstrable evils of excess than by going beyond their brief at the risk of disgusting moderate opinion."

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BISHOPS IN POLITICS

THE Methodist Board of Bishops has been subjected to lay criticism for "entering politics." The bishops have attempted to influence Methodists in one of the Congressional districts of Illinois to vote against the election of Speaker Cannon to the next Congress. "On the specific issue which the Methodist bishops have raised against the Speaker, the merits of the argument are on their side, no doubt," says the Springfield *Republican*. But, that paper goes on, "the action of the bishops, or the Church which they are authorized to represent, in entering politics as an organized ecclesiastical force, seems to be open to grave criticism."

Harper's Weekly also thinks it "inexpedient for a church to be in politics *as an organization*." But *The Westminster* (Presbyterian, Philadelphia) sees the bishops' action as "the sort of mixture of politics with religion, or religion with politics, that is wholesome, and ought to be helpful in bringing men to a right understanding of what is their duty in political crises." This journal goes on to state with commendatory comment the case of the bishops against the Speaker. Thus:

"Three or four great States bordering on the State of Tennessee have adopted prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drink. That prohibition is practically null and void, because Tennessee, being a liquor State, can ship beers, wines, and distilled liquors to any points it pleases, in any of these States, and in any quantity it pleases. Wise men, thinking men, saw all this, and attempted to prevent the evil by a statute of the United States, carefully drawn and in accordance with constitutional provision. This statute would prevent the shipping into prohibition territory by any one in non-prohibition territory of the article or articles which had been prohibited by law.

"The Speaker of the House of Representatives, of his own motion, to subserve his own purposes, because of his own desires, is said to have deliberately prevented action on the proposed law, to have kept the appeal which would have remedied the trouble tied up in the judiciary committee, and because of that action the bishops of the Methodist Church appealed to the temperance people of that Church in the Speaker's Congressional district to vote against him and prevent his return to Congress for another term.

"The action of the bishops is right. If only ecclesiastical authority in other religious denominations would follow the lead of this body of men, which in this particular is fearless, it would be a great thing for this country of ours. If the Church as a whole could only awake to its opportunity, could only forget that there is any such thing as partizan politics, could only say, 'We will stand by the man who is right, and who means to be right in all the things that pertain to the best moral interests of the nation,' it would be a great thing for the nation and the world. It is pitiful to see Christian men trailing along after a party because it is a party, without sufficient self-mastery to say, 'We will not be led by men, no matter what their party, whose whole purpose is self-interest, and who for that will sacrifice any moral interest that may present itself.'"

In the *Zion's Herald* (Methodist, Boston) the action of the bishops is further defended by [the Rev. George A. Grant. He refers to the ground taken by *The Republican* in its criticism, that "the confusion of the respective spheres of Church and State in this country would be disastrous," and objects that here is a case where many papers "are perpetuating a confusion already existing, on this matter of Church and State." Further:

"*The Republican* says on the pros and cons of Mr. Cannon's tactics: 'But, on the other hand, no body of citizens is deprived of the right to attack the Speaker and his committee if a measure they are interested in is subjected to the strangling process in the dark closet of an extraconstitutional tribunal that usurps judicial powers.' Very well! The Bishops, as a body of citizens, exercise this right. And we maintain that if any preconceived theory of the relation of Church and State denies this body the right, which would be conceded them if not members of some church or churches, *then the preconception needs revision.*

"Does history, as some fancy, contain a warning against such entering of a church into politics? Not the slightest! Only note what the Church in this instance is doing, and what she is not. She is not seeking any favors for Methodism. She is not asking for legislation because Methodists desire it. She is not attacking Mr. Cannon because he is un-Methodistic but because he is un-American and hostile to liberties dear to every citizen. And they do this, not because they are Methodists, but because they are Christian men and American citizens. If the Methodist-Episcopal Church helps toward such action, all the more praise to the Church. But let no one obscure the matter by calling it a sectarian movement. It is a movement of enlightened citizenship.

"And to teach that such action of Christian men in the political sphere is unwise and dangerous is unwarranted and pernicious sophistry. It is in itself a blow at civil liberty. Dr. Bristol (now Bishop), in one of his last sermons at Washington, said: 'This age demands that everything shall be subjected to the test of utility. The theoretical gives place to the practical. This is as true of ethics and religion as it is of science, political economy, or even of an invention.' Then if the Church allows a great moral wrong perpetuated, when she has the power to prevent it, does she not in so far fail to justify her right to exist? If the Church have power to restore civil liberty where it has been restrained, is she not recreant unless she exhort her membership to show themselves worthy of their trust? One of the wisest students of civic problems said, recently: 'Does she [the Church] not comprehend the fact that the morbid and threatening social conditions which have been appearing during the last three years are due simply to the absence from industrial and civil society of those elements which *it is her business to supply?*' In our zeal to prevent the union of Church and State, we must beware of the kindred evil, the separation of secular and spiritual. This latter error always promotes a morality that is unmoral, and a religion that is unrighteous, 'left in the Church as an all but impalpable shadow.' In proportion to her spirituality and intelligence, will the Church increasingly interpret the application of moral and spiritual truths to every phase of man's complex modern burden."

TESTING THE ENGLISH CHURCH

THE proposed assumption of hegemony by the English Church over all other churches of the Anglican communion arouses a vigorous protest from the New York *Churchman* (October 10). This autocracy, as it was mooted at the recent Lambeth Conference, was to consist in a consultative body having "a primacy of precedence and power." This, *The Churchman* declares, "is not only an attempted invasion of the rights of autonomous churches, but it is an attempted assumption by one order in the Church of an authority that inheres in and belongs to the whole Body of Christ." In the heart and mind of the American Church and of all other churches of the Anglican communion, this journal observes, the English Church has been accorded "a primacy of honor" which is "based upon deeds, not on historical claims." But now that the Lambeth Conference "has proposed to turn this primacy of honor into a primacy of precedence and power, however vague and indefinite, it may be well to test the English Church by its deeds." This *The Churchman* proceeds to do in the following manner:

"At the end of thirteen centuries of existence the English Church, according to its official *Year Book* of 1908, estimates its communicants at 2,103,902. At the end of three hundred years the American Church reports its actual communicants at 860,998. The English Church, with an experience ten centuries longer than that of the American Church, has less than two and a half times as many actual communicants. It seems—it is—incredible. It is the more incredible because the American Church is only now beginning to become conscious of itself, of its national character and mission.

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"While the English Church at the end of 1,300 years estimates its communicants at 2,103,902, *The Statesman's Year Book* gives to nonconformity about the same number of communicants, at the end of 400 years. It is to be remembered that nonconformity has developed in the face of the highly prized 'advantages' of a state church and of religious education controlled by that Church. One is tempted to account for this lack of development on the part of the English Church by its contribution of communicants to the colonies. But the Bishop of Norwich's address to the Church Congress of 1907 disposes of any such explanation. 'Why,' asks the Bishop, 'is our dear Church so remarkably, so distressingly weak outside this realm of England? . . . I find from the *Free Church Year Book* of 1906 that whereas the number of communicants of our Church outside England is 1,405,862, the members (or communicants) of the four bodies, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists, are put down as 19,238,875.' When it is remembered that of the 1,400,000 communicants outside England, over 800,000 are found in the independent church of America and about 300,000 in the independent churches of Canada and Australia, whose measure of growth has been in proportion to their growth in independence, it will be clearly seen that the situation is not helped by an appeal to the outside work of the English Church."

The contrast is even more striking when the figures representing the values of property and the increase of church-membership in relation to population are more carefully studied. *The Churchman* proceeds:

"The 'plant' of the English Church is of incalculable value. But passing all this by, cathedrals and all, the *Year Book* reports an annual net income from permanent sources of £3,836,743—over $19,000,000—and an income from voluntary offerings of £7,462,244, or more than $37,000,000; a total of more than $56,000,000. The American Church is maintained by voluntary contributions, which for the same year were $17,496,648. With the advantage of $56,000,000 over $17,000,000, and a thousand years' advantage in experience, the English Church increased its communicants from 1,974,629 in 1900 to 2,103,902 in 1908, while the American Church increased its communicants in the same period from 700,458 to 860,998.

"There was an increase of 160,540 for the American Church, and of only 129,273 for the English Church. If the communicants of the English Church had increased from 1900 to 1908 at the same rate that the American Church increased, its increase would have been, not 129,000, but 453,000, nearly four times that number. Or, to look at it in another way, while the two countries each increased in population at a rate of about 25 per cent., the American Church increased about 23 per cent., and the English Church only a little over 6.5 per cent. The difference may be explained in various ways. But certainly much light is thrown on its cause from the fact that the American Church has not claimed, as the English Church does, a privileged position in the national school system. It has fully emancipated itself from the English conception and method of education, and so wins its way on its own merits unsupported by legislative favoritism.

"If traditional convictions have been shaken by such a startling shortcoming, what will be the effect of what is to follow? The English *Year Book* gives the baptisms for 1907: Infants, 586,364, 'persons of riper years,' 13,692; total, 600,256. The figures are approximately the same for the ten years previous. The number of confirmations in 1907 is 227,869, and for the decade ending 1906 2,175,043. With this truly magnificent foundation for actual communicants, the record of increase in communicants is, as we have seen, only 129,000 in eight years, or a little more than 16,000 annually. Was ever such a presumption raised against the essentiality of the sacraments or the grace of confirmation? Is there the slightest wonder that nonconformists deny that episcopal orders are essential to the right administration of the sacraments? But the fault lies not in the sacraments nor in apostolic order. It lies in the utter disregard of the principles of apostolic order by the disfranchisement of the great body of the laity through the sacrifices of the self-government of the Church. And yet it is to a church that has erred in both these things that it is proposed to accord not only a primacy of precedence, but a primacy working through the 'balance and check' of a voluntary conference that is not authorized to represent even that Church."

PSYCHOTHERAPY NOT RELIGIOUS

UNLESS the physician and the minister are to assume that the American people "are by nature faddish and inherently gullible," it is time they began an "educational campaign," and persuaded people "to follow those who are recognized in the world of science rather than the blind leaders of the blind." This is the declaration of the Rev. Chauncey J. Hawkins, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., who has been studying the public psychological clinics of Dr. Berillon, of Paris, and Dr. Bramwell, of London, where, he declares, "the sick undergo treatment divested of all mysticism and religious jingoism." He reports that by the most scientific methods known to the modern psychologist, a larger percentage are healed in these clinics "than can be legitimately claimed by any cult." The contrast between the attitude of the American public and the general public of St. Petersburg, Paris, or Berlin toward psychotherapy is noted in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) in these words:

REV. CHAUNCEY J. HAWKINS,

Who thinks people should be educated in scientific psychotherapy, "to save them from exaggerations and errors of the healing-cults."

"Here in America the attitude is either one of wonder over what seems such unaccountable cures or one of unqualified and almost fanatical devotion to some new and startling creed or philosophy. In Europe people regard the question with a calm and judicial mind, considering it simply as one of the forces to be used by the physician. Our public has been educated by Mrs. Eddy and Dowie, both as far removed from the scientific spirit as could be imagined. There the public has been led by Liébeault, Bramwell, and hosts of thoroughly trained psychologists and physicians. The pathos is not in the fact that thousands of our people have followed the healing cults, but that they do not know that what they accomplish by a particular religious dogma is being accomplished more satisfactorily in the quiet, unostentatious way of science."

Mr. Hawkins points to the divided mind of the Church concerning the Emmanuel Movement, and the feeling of a great number that "we are not ready to commit the Church to such a large movement as the one outlined by Dr. Worcester." He adds that "the very chaotic condition of the American mind makes it imperative that the clergy and the physician should utilize every opportunity to educate the people in certain principles to save them from the exaggerations and errors of the healing-cults on the one hand and to promote conditions of greater health on the other." It is necessary, he asserts, to bring people to regard psychotherapy as a science rather than a religion. We read:

"Before people can think sanely on this question it must be made clear that the cure of certain diseases by moral and spiritual forces is independent of any philosophy of life or creed of religion. Cures are wrought by Christian-Science healers, faith and mental healers, Roman-Catholic relics, Buddhist and Mohammedan priests, Lutheran and Episcopalian clergymen. No one of these creeds has any advantage over another in the curing of disease. They all cure disease and they all fail to cure. Sometimes people who have tried the faith and mental healers and have found no relief will be cured by the Christian-Science healer, and *vice versa*. If these cures depended upon any particular creed of religion one

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would be more successful than another, but this is not true. In those classes of diseases where cures are wrought there are the same percentages of cures by all the methods. Indeed, those who have no religion are successful in curing disease. Dr. Du Bois is scornful of religion. He is a materialist, yet only a few days are required in his clinics to enable one to see that he accomplishes by psychological methods results quite as marvelous as those wrought by the most fervent Christian-Science healer. Drs. Jenet and Berillon, of Paris, and Dr. Tuckey, of London, make no use of religion in their practise, yet they are all successful in the healing of the sick by mental forces.

"These facts force us to the conclusion that these cures are independent of any particular philosophy or religion. Some are cured by one faith, others are cured of the same diseases by no faith. It must be self-evident to the person who faces these facts with unprejudiced mind that these cures are accomplished by forces which reside in mind, and that the religious creed or philosophy of life are only means to bring these forces into action. Not until men understand this fundamental principle will they be able to regard psychotherapy as a science rather than a religion."

BIBLES IN STRANGE TONGUES

TO-DAY the Bible exists in five hundred languages, says a writer in the New York *Sun* (October 11). At the beginning of the last century it existed only in fifty different tongues at the most. "It went into more languages during the nineteenth century than in the eighteen previous centuries." In some cases the Bible is the means of creating the first written form of a language, and in others the only method of preserving them. The following presents some instances:

"A few weeks ago an item appeared in the papers to the effect that the American Bible Society had completed the publication of the Bible in Chamorro, the chief language of the island of Guam. Thus the natives got their first printed book, their first alphabet, a written language, and a literature all in one.

"All over the world men are doing the same thing. Scores of the world's languages have been supplied with an alphabet and a written form by the translators of the Bible.

"Last year, for instance, the society printed a Bible for Pleasant Island. Few persons would know where to find Pleasant Island on the map. It is a mere dot in the Pacific, 300 miles south of the Caroline Islands, with a population of 1,500; the sort of island one reads about in shipwreck stories.

"For ten years one lone missionary and his wife have been living there. He learned the language by ear and then set it on paper phonetically. Then he translated the New Testament into it. Then he begged and entreated the Bible Society to publish his Bible. The society replied: 'We can't afford to publish the Bible in a language spoken by only 1,500 people.'

"Then the tribe pledged itself to pay for the work if it could have time. So the society sent the missionary a printing-press, and he and his native helpers set up and printed the work. Then he sent it to San Francisco, the society paid for binding it, and one more little South-Sea island has a written language and literature.

"Philologists of the future will study extinct languages by means of these Bibles. Already it is said that Mme. Matteo de Turner's version of the Gospels in Quichuea is the only key to the language of the Incas."

Americans, it is said, have translated the Bible or portions of it into thirty European tongues, forty-three Asiatic, eleven African, nine Oceanic, and twelve American. We read concerning Bibles in the various Indian tongues:

"In many cases the Bible is all that will preserve native American languages from extinction. Only last year the society published the four Gospels in the Winnebago tongue. There are only 2,000 Winnebagos left. Their children are all learning to read English. In another generation the tribe will be extinct or assimilated. But some one offered to pay for the work for the sake of a few old Indians who would never learn to read English.

"Two copies of the Gospels in the Seneca language were sold within the past year, 1 in Arapahoe, 4 in Dakota, 14 in Muskogee, 25 in Ojibway, 146 in Cherokee, and 242 in Choctaw.

"Down in Oklahoma the rich Indians, the Cherokees and Choctaws, take a racial pride in preserving their language from oblivion through the use of it in their church life. Altho most of the adults read English now, they prefer to use the Bibles in their tribal tongues, and only a few weeks ago a letter reached the Bible House asking if a new edition of the Cherokee hymn-book could not be got out uniform with the Bible.

"A notable instance of this tribal pride came within the past year in an order to print the Creek Bible, the expenses to be paid by the Creek Indians of Oklahoma and some of their white neighbors. Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson, a Congregational missionary, made a version of the Scriptures in the Creek or Muskogee language the labor of many years. The order came to publish it after her death.

"The board wrote, 'Why do you go to such an expense as this when your children all read English? It is foolish.' The reply came back, 'We want it as a monument to Mrs. Robertson and the Creek language.' . . . . . .

"Often the translator has had to create words as well as alphabets. How shall the dweller in some low-lying atoll know the word *mountain?* How write 'Lamb of God' for Eskimo, who know no lambs? 'Little seal,' the translator had to put it at last.

"'Bad to eat' was as near as the translator into Mosquito could get to sin. 'Nice smell' had to serve as native Australian for *frankincense*. In Uganda the translator had to wait five years before he could catch a word that meant *plague*. Then one day he heard a man bewailing the influx of rats, such a 'dibebu' they were. Out came the notebook, down went the long-sought word.

"How translate the Gospel into a language that has no words for *city*, *marriage*, *wheat*, *barley;* in which, *pig*, *rat*, and *dog* exhaust the zoological terms; in which the word for five is 'my hand,' for six 'my hand and one,' and so on?"

NO HOSTILITY TO MERRY DEL VAL

DENIALS of the report that Cardinal Merry del Val is to retire from the papal secretaryship through American influence appear in Catholic journals. It was stated in dispatches from Rome to the American press—quoted by us in a recent number—that Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland had led the opposition to Merry del Val on account of his attitude toward Modernism. The New York *Freeman's Journal* (October 10) makes this comment upon the matter:

"Thousands who read this statement as it appeared in the daily press of this country jumped to the conclusion that the papal secretary of state is a reactionist whose retention in office would be injurious to the best interests of the Church. The ordinary reader doesn't exactly understand what the term 'Modernism' means and therefore concludes that it stands for something up-to-date. If 'antichristian' were substituted for 'Modernism' such readers would readily see the absurdity of the assertion that an American cardinal and an American archbishop antagonize Cardinal Merry del Val because he rigidly sets his face against an antichristian movement which was started by persons calling themselves Catholics who hoped that the doctrines held by them would spread silently within the Church before their pernicious tendencies would become known. . . . . .

"It was hardly necessary then for Archbishop Ireland to go to the trouble of denying the self-evident lie about his being engaged with other prelates in trying to have the cardinal secretary of state removed from office, for the reason that the latter is as unflinchingly opposed to 'Modernism' as are Archbishop Ireland and every loyal Catholic throughout the world. The Archbishop of St. Paul, however, may have thought he was bound in conscience not to leave uncontradicted the statement which appeared in the *Avanti* (Rome), a representative of Italian yellow journalism. His vigorous disclaimer was published in the New York *Sun*. It reads as follows:

"'The story is a falsehood made out of whole cloth. The *Avanti* is an avowed enemy of the Vatican. Invented stories, deliberate falsehoods, are its stock in trade, when facts, or even appearances of facts, are wanting. There is no truth whatever in the saying that Cardinal Merry del Val is about to resign the papal secretaryship of state.'"

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FOR A NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM

"AMERICA" and "The Star Spangled Banner" have been doomed again. Not long ago *Uncle Remus's Magazine* published some reflections of President Roosevelt on the subject of displacing them. Now Prof. William Milligan Sloane, of Columbia University, is reported to be eager to find their substitute. A national anthem should have, to his mind, two elements, simplicity and strength. "The Star Spangled Banner," he observes, is strong, but it isn't simple, and very few people are able to sing the music even if they can repeat the words. "America," he declares, " isn't truly national at all." This is his reason, as the New York *Sun* reports him:

"There is a strong tinge of the Puritan about it, and tho this is not to its discredit, it militates perhaps in some minds against its acceptance as really nationally representative. This idea was perhaps what used to find expression in the paraphrase of 'America' which began, 'Smith's country, 'tis of thee,' and so on."

Professor Sloane expresses some doubt of the possibility of evolving "an anthem that will be thoroughly representative of all sections of this big country and by them accepted as national," on account of "the diversity of taste and feelings of the widely differing sections." Nevertheless, there is, he thinks, a wish that "is very strong and very general that some song might be found that would be accepted not only as representative of the national feeling, but that could be easily remembered and easily sung by large congregations of Americans." He tells us that the feeling is now agitating certain members of the American Society of Arts and Letters, and that the project has been broached of enlisting the services of our best composers and poets in an attempt to evolve "an anthem that shall be truly national, that shall be strong and also so simple that everybody can both remember its words and sing its music." We read further:

"If I were asked to name the most popular melody now sung in public at various miscellaneous gatherings of Americans I should at once mention 'Dixie.' This tune is fully as popular with Northern people as with Southerners, perhaps more so. Perhaps this is due to the fact that it is more easily sung than 'The Star Spangled Banner.' Perhaps other reasons account for it. But despite its popularity it is a sectional song and always must remain so. It can not be considered in any sense national. And I suppose that 'The Star Spangled Banner' is not widely sung in the South.

"It is true that some of the great national anthems have been the result of inspirational conditions. That is to say, they have not been written to order. They have sprung into being from circumstances of the moment which conspired to make them popular. This, at all events, is true of 'The Marseillaise' and to some extent of 'The Star Spangled Banner.' On the other hand, there are instances of fine, real national anthems, anthems that combine those two necessary elements of simplicity and strength, that have been the result of careful planning. Take the splendid Austrian national anthem, for example. Its music was written, I think, by Haydn and it was written by commission. The Russian national anthem, also written by commission, is another case in point.

"Of course it may be said that the governmental conditions in these two countries are so different from ours as to make the cases of Russia and Austria useless as precedents. In those countries it was possible by reason of governmental conditions to impose a national anthem upon the public from the very start, until from force of habit the citizens of those countries adopted the songs among their other traditions. Over here it would perhaps not be possible to impose an anthem so successfully upon the public through governmental means. As I understand it the only governmental sanction we now have to 'The Star Spangled Banner' as a national anthem consists in the orders that the military and naval bands shall play its music when the colors are being raised or lowered."

Mr. L. C. Chaffin writes to the New York *Sun* (October 15) a review of some past failures to make to order a new national anthem, and adds:

"It is just as well not to grieve too sorely that we haven't a distinctly American national anthem, but to make the best of what we have until some event or situation arises—such things have happened in other lands—to inspire the composition of a national anthem such as Professor Sloane seems to think this country stands in need of. I am confident that I am justified in saying for the whole body of American musicians that they are heartily sick of the prize-competition method of getting at it."

HOW SOME POETS READ

ROSSETTI was a remarkable reader of his own verse, Hall Caine tells us in his autobiography appearing in *Appleton's* (October). Sitting in the artist-poet's studio and looking up at the pictures on the walls while Rossetti read "The White Ship"

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TENNYSON READING "MAUD."
From a sketch made in 1855 by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

or "Rose Mary" or "The House of Life," he was impressed with the truth of Rossetti's observation that "the feeling pervading his pictures was such as his poetry ought to suggest." Hall Caine heard Rossetti read on the occasion of his earliest visits, when they were bringing to the first tests of personal intercourse the friendship that had sprung from the novelist's championship of the elder poet against charges similar to those that gave the name to "the fleshly school of English poetry." Hall Caine writes of the reading of "The White Ship":

"It seemed to me that I had never heard anything at all equal to Rossetti's elocution, if reading so entirely without conscious art can be called by that name. The poet's deep, rich voice lent music to the music of the verse; it rose and fell in the passages descriptive of the wreck with something of the surge and sibilation of the sea itself; in the tenderer passages, it was as soft and low as a girl's, and in the pathetic stanzas at the close it was indescribably moving."

The effect of the sonnets embodied in "The House of Life" upon the reader leads to some interesting observations on reading, which Hall Caine reports in these words:

"Once or twice, after the emotion of the written words had broken up his voice, he would pause and laugh a little (a constrained laugh in his throat), and say:

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"'I dare say you think it odd to hear an old fellow read such love poetry, as much of this is, but I may tell you that the larger part of it was written when I was as young as you are.'

"I remember that he read, with especial emotion and a voice that could barely support itself, the pathetic sonnet entitled 'Without Her':

> What of her glass without her? . . .
> . . . Her pillowed place
> Without her? . . .
> What of the heart without her? . . .

"The lines came with tears of voice, subsiding at length into something like a suppressed sob, and they were followed by an interval of silence. But after a moment, as if trying to explain away his emotion and to deprive it of any personal reference in my mind, he said:

"'All poetry affects me deeply and often to tears. It doesn't need to be pathetic, or yet tender, to produce this result.'

"Then he went on to say that he had known in his life two men, and two only, who were similarly sensitive—Tennyson, and his friend, Bell Scott.

"'I once heard Tennyson read "Maud,"' he said, 'and while the fiery passages were given with a voice and vehemence which he alone could compass, the softer passages and the songs made the tears run down his cheeks like rain. Morris is a fine reader, too, and so of his kind, altho a little prone to singsong, is Swinburne. Browning both reads and talks well—at least he did so when I knew him intimately as a young man.'

"I asked if he had ever heard Ruskin read, and he replied:

"'I must have done so, but I remember nothing clearly. On one occasion, however, I heard him deliver a speech, and that was something never to forget. When we were young we helped Frederick Dennison Maurice by taking classes at his Workingmen's College, and there Charles Kingsley and others made speeches and delivered lectures. Ruskin was asked to do something of the kind, and at length consented. He made no sort of preparation for the occasion; I knew he did not—we were together at his father's house the whole of the day. At night we drove down to the college, and then he made the most finished speech I ever heard. I doubted at the time if any written words of his were equal to it. Such flaming diction, such emphasis, such appeal! Yet he had written his first and second volumes of "Modern Painters" by that time.'"

What Rossetti came to think of the Pre-Raffaelites is seen in a conversation Hall Caine reports as having arisen from his calling Rossetti's painting, "Dante's Dream," the best example of the English school. Rossetti was then fifty-two. We read:

"'Friendly nonsense,' replied my frank host; 'there is now no English school whatever.'

"'Well,' I said, 'if you deny the name to others who lay more claim to it, will you not at least allow it to the three or four painters who started with you in life—the Pre-Raffaelites, you know?'

"'Not at all, unless it is to Brown, and he's more French than English. Hunt and Jones have no more claim to it than I have. Pre-Raffaelites! A group of young fellows who couldn't draw!' With this came one of his full-chested laughs, and then quickly behind it:

"'As for all the prattle about Pre-Raffaelitism, I confess to you I am weary of it, and long have been. Why should we go on talking about the visionary vanities of a half-a-dozen boys? We've all grown out of them, I hope, by now.'"

ARTHUR STRINGER,

A Canadian who charges writers with making his country a "thrice-frapped, cold-storage Ruritania, where the most preposterous things may daily take place, where the laws of nature operate as nowhere else, and where men think and act as never before."

"CANADA FAKERS"

A NEW order of fakers have been detected and their falsehoods nailed. They are called "Canada fakers" by Mr. Arthur Stringer, who bristles with indignation and patriotic fervor over their misrepresentation of his native country. The culprits who are possest with "the passion to make the trails of the North either always picturesque or always tragic" are some who bear great names. Kipling is one, and Sir Gilbert Parker and William de Morgan others. They with Mr. Robert Service, who is sometimes called the "Canadian Kipling," have the added account of disloyalty to the Empire to pay as well as that of disloyalty to truth. Outside the second obligation are the excursionists from "the States," who can at most be convicted of being bad reporters. They are Jack London, Caspar Whitney, Rex Beach, Richard Harding Davis, and Stewart Edward White.

The Canadian with a respectable knowledge of his own country soon awakens to the fact that there are two Canadas, says Mr. Stringer in *Canada West* (London, Ont., October). "One is the Canada of fact. The other is the Canada that comes out of inkwells." Since much of Canada remains inaccessible to the casual traveler, the writer observes, "the up-to-date romancer, ever in search of pastures liberatingly new, has seized on it as a gambolling-ground for his more special romancing." He straightway "sets to work to sentimentalize the North, to make it over for purely melodramatic purposes." The "Colossal Menace of the Eternal Frost" and the "White Terror of the Unspeakable Cold which haunts the mind of men like the Shadow of Death itself"—phrases the like of which are employed by Mr. Service—do not burden the minds of men "who really know the Far North, who understand and meet its conditions," and who "are practically unanimous in their verdict of its *livability*." Mr. Kipling's musings of a land where operates "never a law of man or God" lead Mr. Stringer to observe:

"It makes good music-hall-ballad material, but if Mr. Kipling even so much as tried to tote a gun about Dawson City, for instance, he would find the strong arm of British justice promptly squeezing the poetic license out of his overtheatrical actions."

Sir Gilbert Parker, "who is Canada-born and was for so many years a school-teacher in his native country," is thus dealt with:

"In his book, 'The Chief Factor,' he has two of his characters about to fight a duel with swords. It is natural, of course, that two such combatants would search for passably level ground. Sir Gilbert takes them from the Hudson's Bay Company's post and brings them to a moose-yard. Now it is my fixt conviction that the author in question has in some way confounded the word 'moose-yard' with 'barn-yard.' It is equally my conviction that Sir Gilbert has never looked upon a moose-yard, much less tried to travel through one in the winter-time. For a moose-yard is nothing more than an intricate network, a wandering maze, of deep tracks, or, rather, of deep gutters, an irregular series of trap-holes two feet and more to the bottom, and a delightfully odd and uncertain place indeed in which to indulge in combat by sword! Still again, Sir Gilbert's tendency to sentimentalize the situation leads him to depict his characters as marching across the

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JACK LONDON. RUDYARD KIPLING. SIR GILBERT PARKER. REX BEACH. STEWART EDWARD WHITE.

CHARGED WITH PRESENTING A FICTITIOUS CANADA.

These writers are possest with a passion, says Mr. Arthur Stringer, "to make the trails of the North either always picturesque or always tragic."

snow in the dead of winter while one member of the band blithely defies sub-zero weather and trippingly plays a flute. Now, just how this placid-souled gentleman fingered the stops is a very nice problem, when an unmittened hand will show signs of frost-bite before even the aria of 'Annie Laurie' could be rendered."

Turning now to some of those who are not "to the manner born," but who go in search of wonders to serve up to those who stay at home, Jack London is placed "prominent among what may be called the Canada fakers." The sin that lies darkest to his door, however, is "not one of mere local color and detail."

"It is, rather, that general and persistent tendency to 'foreigneer' things, to translate everything Northern into the lurid. The map of the North must be all red or nothing. Everything above the forty-ninth parallel must be written down as blood and raw beef."

Mr. London, it is said, has been ably seconded by Mr. Rex Beach, "whose penchant seems to be the transplanting of a Christy Girl in a Nell-Brinkley creation of lace and ruffles, to a polar background where The Boy—*she* must always be known as The Girl—tests his god-like sinew against a Frozen Twilight that puts the ninth hell of Dante to shame." Further:

"The light seems to be always uncertain in this Gehenna-smudged North, inasmuch as Mr. Beach's heroine in 'The Barrier,' ravishingly beautiful as he has painted her, is for years mistaken for and accepted as a Siwash half-breed. Equally plain is the deduction that Mr. Beach, in his years of arduous prospecting in Alaska, has discovered creek-bottoms where *placer* gold can plainly be picked up with sugar-tongs, for it is in this same volume that he records the finding of 'a color that would *ring in the pan*.' . . . Trivial is Mr. Beach's attempt to initiate us into the marvelous prophylactic and therapeutic value of the Northern potato, conclusively demonstrating as he does how a camp may be saved from the worst form of scurvy by a mere mess or two of 'spuds.' But less trivial is Mr. Beach's fixt determination to emulate Mr. Jack London in his resolve to give us goose-flesh while dwelling on the awfulness of the Northern Cold—it must always be spelled with a capital 'C.'"

Mr. Stewart Edward White is "approached with timidity" because "so august a personage as the Washington enemy of the Nature Faker himself has placed on Mr. White the seal of his complete approval." Admitting that Mr. White "knows the life of the river-driver," Mr. Stringer addresses himself to what Mr. White fails to know about the life of the Canadian trapper and the ways of the Hudson's Bay Company. The book in question is called "The Silent Places." We read:

"The basic idea of the story is an especially dramatic one; that is to say, the prolonged and relentless pursuit of a defalcating Indian by two hired agents of 'The Honorable The Hudson's Bay Company' offers a very respectable bid for attention. But the story, unfortunately, is based on a fallacy. What is more, it is wrong in its important details and it is preposterous in execution. In the first place, it is not and never was the custom of the Hudson's Bay Company to expend good money for the active pursuit of delinquent trappers, Indian, 'breed,' or white. They were, from the first, competent masters of the land over which they held commercial sway. Their system of 'posts' was so complete, their influence was so wide-spread, their knowledge of ultimate reckonings was so assured, that the mere 'posting' of any half-breed or Indian delinquent, at the different trading-places of the company, was all that was necessary. It was, of course, a sort of rogues' gallery on a small scale, and until 'Wet-Blanket' or 'Rain-in-the-Face' wiped out his debt no credit could be extended to him. The result was that the offender, having no outside source of trade or supplies, was as completely subjugated as a garrison cut off from its base. When the offender turned up, as turn up he must, he was made to pay; the company was great and could bide its time Then, too, we are told that a bloodhound was used for portions of this great man-hunt. Thrillingly as the mere sound of such a creature's name may fall on metropolitan ears, it must reluctantly be confest that there are no bloodhounds in the country of which Mr. White so movingly writes. They are not found there, and it would be as foolish to import them as it would be to bring in an army of Uncle Toms to gather cotton from the Moose-River bottoms. Then again, Mr. White makes a very serious mistake in intimating that the Northern traveler can veer and tack about this country at this own sweet will. The tide of northland traffic always follows the line of its natural highway; that is, it goes by river and stream and lake. By summer the travel is in canoe; by winter, on snow-shoes and sled. Vast détours are made to take advantage of these natural highways. Yet Mr. White sends his men 'cross country, over barriers that might well awe the gentle reader. The trick adds, possibly, to the sense of grim implacability in the hearts of the man-hunters, but the procedure is not feasible. Men do not romp between Lake Superior and Hudson Bay, ignoring all natural highways of travel, except in the pages of romance.

"Then Mr. White represents the Ojibways and the Chippewas as engaged in deadly strife. Yet they are one and the same people, and Mr. White might just as well speak of internecine strife between Canucks and Canadians, or New-Yorkers and Gothamites. Early in the book a canoe is described as made from a 'winter-cut' of birch. Now birch-bark, as the woodsman knows, is not easily separated from the parent trunk until the sap begins to run, and it is in May that such bark can be cut for canoe-building. Nor does the Canadian tan Northern hare-skins for his blankets. The skins are cut in strips and wound about slender thongs or strings, the fur outside, and then plaited loosely together. Like the phrase 'Mush on!' the word 'parka' is not used, as Mr. White would have us believe, in the neighborhood of the Hudson Bay. Mr. White ought to know, too, that a desperately hurried man can travel farther, in winter, without dogs than with dogs. The exception to this, of course, is when the trail lies along a string of 'posts' or camps or caches where dog-feed, which is embarrassingly bulky and heavy, can be picked up from day to day. Otherwise it pays the man to travel 'light,' and alone. Then our author is surely thinking of a Jersey snow-storm when he speaks of the snow as coming down in clogging flakes, zigzagging earthward like pieces of paper. This is mild-weather snow—yet Mr. White has

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just spoken of the danger of going unmittened, for even three minutes. Snow does not fall this way in the North, even in March, which may there be regarded as a winter month. Northern snow is usually so fine that it is almost like rime in the air. Nor it it possible, as Mr. White repeatedly intimates, that the man on snowshoes (which, *en passant*, are used until April) betrays his presence by the crunching of such snow as this. Seldom indeed will the sound of a snowshoe carry twenty-five yards. According to 'The Silent Places,' the Barren Grounds of Canada contains one, and only one, vast herd of caribou. This solitary herd might prove to be 2,000 miles away and as hard to meet, our author explains, as a school of dolphins at sea. Yet Mr. J. W. Tyrrell, the Canadian explorer and naturalist, has recorded that during forty days of travel through this same territory by canoe, he was not out of sight of wandering caribou-herds for so much as one day at a time. There are, in fact, thousands of such bands, just as there are actually millions of caribou in this land so inappropriately called 'Barren.'"

BLIGHT OF THE SHORT STORY

THE kind of short stories demanded by "modern conditions," it is alleged, put the greatest practitioners of the art out of business or force them to degrade their talents to the level of prevalent taste. The writer making this charge is Mr. Edwin Pugh, an Englishman, who after surveying his home field casts a glance in our direction and finds our state as parlous as his own. He thinks that Kipling, writing his "Plain Tales from the Hills" as an unknown man, would in this day "have but slender chance of getting them accepted." He knows no magazine "which would include Robert Louis Stevenson's 'Thrawn Janet,' 'A Lodging for the Night,' or 'Providence and the Guitar' in its list of contents." Most of the magazines, he allows, would accept "The Sire de Malêtroit's Door," "but not until the author had consented to cut it down to half its length." In *The Fortnightly Review* (October) Mr. Pugh thus analyzes the thing we accept at present, and goes on to level a shaft—not at the public, but at the magazine editors:

"The stories chiefly sought after nowadays are those possessing qualities which we have had to coin new words and phrases to describe: such words as 'vim,' 'snap,' 'go,' 'crispness,' 'breeziness'; they must 'go with a swing,' they must not 'tail off,' they must 'grip the attention from the opening sentence,' they must not be 'spun out' or 'padded'—as, say, 'The Gold Bug' or 'The Fall of the House of Usher' or 'The Man Who Would Be King' were. And all sorts of embargoes are laid upon the writers. Their stories must not offend any one's susceptibilities; they must be adapted for reading aloud in the home circle; they must not be 'unpleasant' or 'painful'; they must conform to exigencies of space and lend themselves readily to illustration. Above all they must not treat of any subject in which any one is in any way vitally interested.

"One still reads good short stories that creep in, despite all these restrictions; but they grow rarer and rarer, even in the American magazines and in such English magazines as *Blackwood's*, which also set certain arbitrary limits upon their contributors' fancy and talent beyond which they are forbidden to trespass. The inevitable consequence is that authors of the caliber of Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. Zangwill have virtually ceased to write short stories, while such other authors as Mr. Barry Pain, Mr. Morley Roberts, Mr. Marriott Watson, Mr. Walter Raymond, and Mrs. W. K. Clifford—to select a mere handful—are reduced to prostituting their genius to the level of what is commonly and erroneously held to be the prevalent taste.

"The short story has fallen into decay, not because we lack living authors capable of excelling in that form of literature, but because we deceive ourselves with false notions of what the public needs. He would be a daring man who declared that we are less critical now than we were ten or fifteen years ago. Yet where are our present-day authors of the caliber of Ella D'Arcy and Kenneth Grahame and Netta Syrett, whose stories lent a luster to the *Yellow Book* that even the miasmas of its occasional prurience could not wholly obscure? These three, at least, could not be accused of transgressing any accepted rules of reticence; yet one can not think of any modern magazine which would be likely to print any such short stories of theirs as evoked such warm eulogy at the time of their appearance, until the authors had first submitted themselves to a rigorous process of stultification."

PERFUNCTORY TEACHERS OF LITERATURE

IN rehearsals of the difficulties of teaching literature the onus is rarely laid at the door of the teacher. There has somehow become current an undisputed assumption that he is all right. Much has been said about the inherent difficulty of the subject itself; still more about the student as an unwilling or an impossible recipient of literary instruction. But the teacher himself is dealt with by Prof. John Erskine, of Amherst College, in the New York *Evening Post* (October 13). Far from a well-based assumption of the teacher's own love of books, "the fact seems to be," he believes, "that very few teachers of literature are habitual enthusiastic readers of the books they blame their students for not reading." The teacher's case is further ventilated:

"Their chosen companions are not Spenser, nor Shakespeare, nor Milton, nor Dickens, nor Thackeray. Of course, they know the books—like the old lady who had read the Bible—once. They know what the book is about. But through unfamiliarity they have forgotten the zest of the story; and by what device can they impart it? How often do you hear a teacher say comfortably, over his pipe or cigar, 'Somehow Dickens doesn't take hold of me as he used to,' in a tone that makes it look dark for Dickens; and then if your own delight in *Mrs. Gamp* or *Mr. Pecksniff* is undimmed, and you begin to defend your taste, you will find that the professor has not read Dickens recently. He will lecture to you about him, however, on the spot. The pity of it is that so often all that is needed to interest a boy in a book is a sincere way of intimate praise. In school during study-hour Jim detects Bill with a non-academic volume under the desk, and starts inquiries, to which Bill responds from the nearest side of his mouth, 'It's "Tom Sawyer." Gee, it's great!' And Jim is filled with the desire to read. Imagine the result if Jim's father had said at the dinner-table, 'James, I wish you to read "Tom Sawyer"; every boy ought to read it. Some critics think Mark Twain our greatest novelist. The story is of the picaresque type,' etc."

The teacher of literature should if possible be a writer, Professor Erksine thinks. Lest the teacher think first that here is justification for efforts to add to his income, he is reminded at once that there is no necessity for him to rush into print. But he should have the creative habit of mind, in no matter how humble a degree, he is told, as "the best self-protection against pedantry." Further:

"The creative habit preserves the appreciation of literary expression for itself; what the poets might have said is less interesting to the creative mind than what they did say. May the number of writers who teach increase, as we realize the illumination, the fervor, the sanity of appreciation, that are fostered by habitual creative work. Even in Germany, where in our time the unimaginative mind has had its say of literature, the suggestion comes at last for poets to teach books. If such teaching seems a circumscribed task for a winged spirit, as it seemed to Lowell, at least it should not seem so to us who believe in the power of great ideals over a nation's destiny, and know how ignorant the newer generations are of books, wherein these great ideals are permanently stored.

"The twofold reward of the poet-teacher's double calling is increased confidence and authority in his work. He pleads for his calling when he pleads for any book; to him the Muses are more than a name; he is their advocate to generous young hearts, open for a short time to noble persuasions, before they are calloused by the touch of the world. No wonder if he feels both the weight and the consecration of his office—to make of that short opportunity a tenfold talent; to plead for those voices of the race, of whose blood, however humbly, he is; to be the embodiment of that love which is the intercessor

Between the gods that live and mortal man.

To a few such teachers in this country how many of us owe how great a debt! To remember them is to be grateful."

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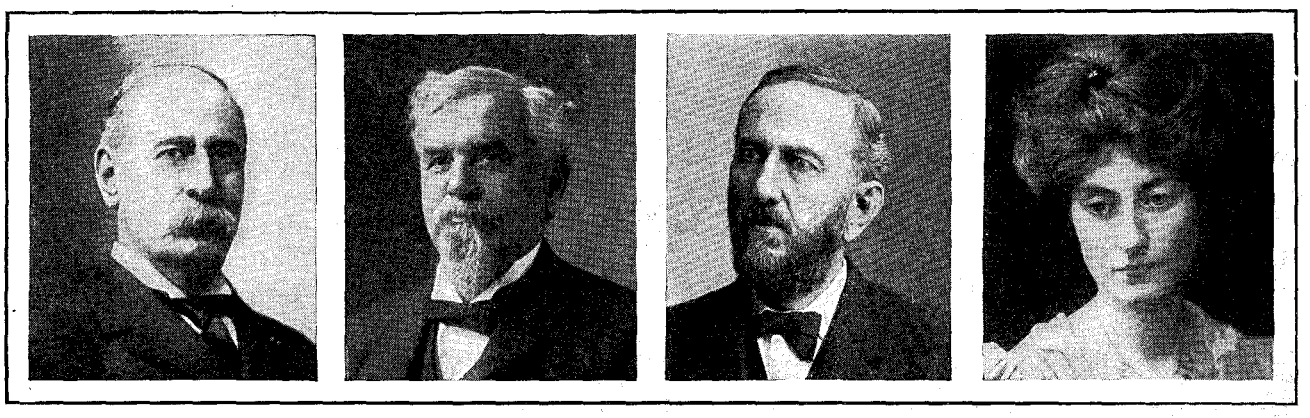

GEN. WILLIAM F. DRAPER. EDWARD S. ELLIS. R. MICHAELIS. ANNE DOUGLAS SEDGWICK.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Andrews, Eliza Frances. The War-time Journal of a Georgia Girl. *1864–1865.* 8vo, pp. 387. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

The quarrel and bitterness which existed between North and South took a new phase when it became a question as to the way in which the war was carried on, and the manner in which prisoners of war were treated on either side. This diary of a Georgia girl is published at a time when, as she says, "I do not recall these things in a spirit of bitterness or repining, but with a feeling of just pride that I belong to a race which has shown itself capable of rising superior to such conditions. . . . We" on this side of line, "challenged the fight," etc. This the author writes in some well-chosen words spoken as a "Conclusion" in comment on her own interesting and historically valuable record of plantation life in the South during the time of Sherman's raid, which fortunately did not extend to the estate of her father. He, by the by, was a strong Unionist, altho his sons fought in the Confederate army. There is a tone of refinement, of exalted humanity, running through this diary, albeit the natural indisposition against "Yankees" is excusable in a Georgia girl of the time. The record shows, however, that social life and the weaving of finery (thanks to the blockade-runners) did not die out in regions around which cavalry were prancing and guns thundering. Thus we read under March 31, 1865, Friday: "Mrs. Callaway gave a large dinner. I wore a pretty new style of head-dress Cousin Bessie told me how to make, that was very becoming. It was a small square about as big as my two hands, made of a piece of black and white lace that ran the blockade, and nobody else has anything like it."

The book is charmingly natural and lifelike, and will prove a valuable addition to the diaries of the war which have appeared from authors on both sides of the line. This "Diary" is illustrated from contemporary photographs. A quotation, "the port of rest from troublous toil," etc., from Spenser's "Faerie Queene," is credited to Chaucer.

Bangs, John Kendrick. The Genial Idiot: His Views and Reviews. 12mo, pp. 214. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Carman, Bliss. The Making of Personality. 8vo, pp. 375. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Bliss Carman is well known on both sides of the Atlantic as a poet of impressionism and passion, with a distinctly personal note in all he creates. In the present work he has taken up the rôle of a philosopher and moralist. His subject is personality. In handling this subject he places himself in line with Augustine of Hippo, Rousseau, as well as Amiel and Walter Pater. Augustine has been called the "Apostle of Personality." He was the first to change the direction of his thoughts from the objective to the subjective. The conclusion he came to is exprest in his "Confessions." He says "there is something in the spirit of man which is unfathomable even to the spirit of man itself." Yet he struggled to fathom this unfathomable, and found it to be the main and most absorbing task of his lifetime. A somewhat similar idea is that presented by Mr. Carman in his view of personality. Thus he declares in a tone which almost echoes that of the "Confession": "We slave and endure and dare and give ourselves to the engrossing demands of business and affairs, deluding ourselves for the hour with the notion that mere activity insures success, and that deliberate achievement, if only it be strenuous enough, will bring happiness. But in moments of calm sanity we perceive our folly, and know full well that personality, and not performance, is the great thing."

While Mr. Carman is not a mystic like Augustine and does not adhere to the traditional as guide of life, the exalted tone in which he extols the religion of reason and instinct is honest and illuminating. He deals, however, with life and character largely from an esthetic standpoint, and his chapters on "The Winged Victory," "Rhythms of Grace," "Beauty of the Foot," "Dancing as a Fine Art," sometimes remind us of Ruskin. The clear lyric utterance of the poet is apparent in many of his sentences, and this work as a whole will be found by all readers of taste at once a suggestive guide and a source of inspiration.

Day, Holman. The Eagle Badge; or, The Skokums of the Allagash. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Draper, William F. Recollections of a Varied Career. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 411. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

General Draper began his business life in a New-England factory as a boy, earning $2.50 a week. From this employment he emerged in a few years as a volunteer in the Civil War, where in three years he rose to be a brevet brigadier. Meanwhile, surprizing to relate, he had saved, by economy, obviously strict, $3,500. He was married after he had served only one year in the war, and returned to Massachusetts just before it was ended. With $2,500 additional to his $3,500, the $2,500 having been borrowed, he then purchased an interest in the textile-machinery company with whose fortunes the remainder of his life has been closely identified, and rose to a foremost place among business millionaires in Massachusetts. Elected to Congress he served two terms, and in the McKinley administration was made Ambassador to Italy, where, through his large fortune and his accomplished wife (a daughter of General Preston of Louisville), he maintained in great splendor the dignity of his country.

The readers perhaps would not discern, from this outline of General Draper's career, material which justified a book of reminiscences intended for general circulation. General Draper seems to have anticipated this criticism. He speaks of himself as "a man of ordinary talent," and explains that his purpose in writing the chronicle was to leave something that would interest his children. At the same time the was led to believe that the general public might also take some interest in it. We believe this expectation as to the public will in some real sense be realized. General Draper is about the last man living who would lay claims to literary gifts; he is possest of no illusions about himself. It is just because of this fact that the volume has a kind of interest which it would not have had had its author been less a business man and more a literary person, or a person who took himself too seriously. It is the quality of directness and plain common sense as applied to the narrative of a notably successful and varied career which gives to the book an interest really genuine and quite exceptional.

One does not need to have known General Draper, nor to share in his political opinions, to find in these pages material well worth while to read. Near the close of the volume he records a conversation with President Roosevelt, in the winter of 1903–04 on the subject of the tariff, which should have public interest at the present time:

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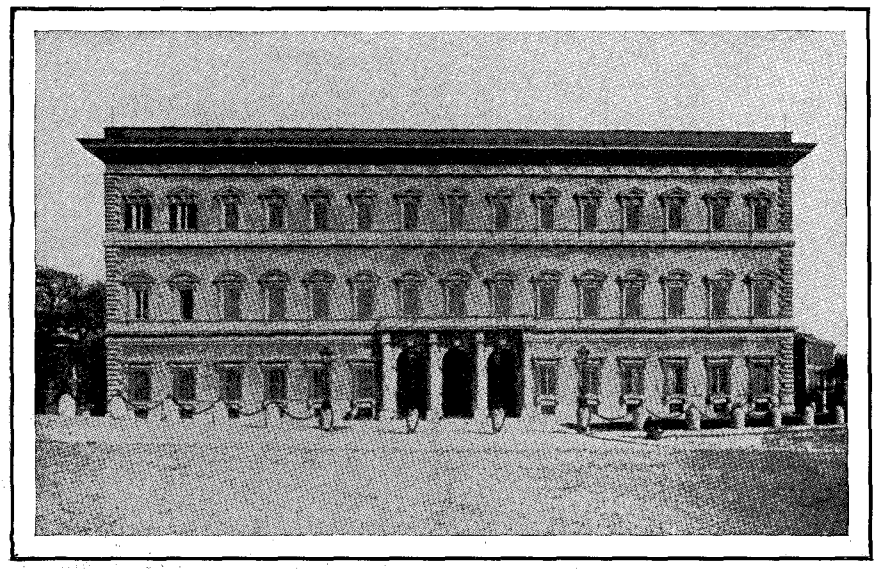

THE PALAZZO PIOMBINO, IN ROME, GEN. DRAPER'S RESIDENCE WHILE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO ITALY.

"He asked me if the somewhat discordant views of Republicans on the subject of protection could not be harmonized. I told him that, in my view, our party was based on the principle of protection, and that the great host of Republicans were satisfied with present conditions. He said that such men as Governor Cummins of Iowa and Mr. Foss of Massachusetts were not content, and I replied that I thought he would be very unwise to be influenced by their views. He then said that he had come to the same conclusion and that he wished me to understand his position. Speaking generally, he explained that: 'The true policy of the Republican party is to maintain a strong and consistent protective policy; that no more reciprocal treaties in competitive products ought to be negotiated and that there should be no tariff revision until the trouble caused by some existing duty or duties exceeded the disturbance which the general tariff revision would bring about.' When that time came he thought a revision should be made, always keeping the protective principle in full view. I commended these views, which agreed with my own, and he added: 'These are my ideas, or I think they are; I sometimes think that other people know my views better than I do myself.' I came home and made minutes of the conversation, from which I now quote substantially."

Drummond, William Henry. The Great Fight—Poems and Sketches. Edited, with a biographical sketch, by May Harvey Drummond. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 158. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Duncan, Norman. Every Man for Himself. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Dyer, Muriel Campbell. Davie and Elisabeth. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 130. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.

Eddy, Arthur Jerome. Ganton & Co.: A Story of Chicago Commercial and Social Life. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 415. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Ellis, Edward S. Fire, Snow, and Water; or, Life in the Lone Land. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 324; The Round-up; or, Geronimo's Last Raid. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 347; Trailing Geronimo; or, Campaigning with Crook. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 353; The Phantom Auto. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 320. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. 75 cents and $1 each.

Ely, Richard T. Outlines of Economics. Revised and enlarged by the author and Thomas S. Adams, Ph.D., Max O. Lorenz, Ph.D., and Allyn A. Young, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. xiii–700. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

Fagan, J. O. Confessions of a Railroad Signalman. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 181. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

Godfrey, Hollis. The Man Who Ended War. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 301. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Griffis, William Elliott. The Fire Fly's Lovers, and Other Fairy Tales of Old Japan. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 166. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1

Grubb, Edward. Authority and the Light Within. 12mo, pp. 141. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. 80 cents net.

Hammond, James T., and **Smith,** Grant H. The Compiled Laws of the State of Utah, 1907. Compiled, annotated and published by authority of an act of the Legislature, together with the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of Utah, the Enabling Act, and the Naturalization Law. 8vo, pp. xxiv–1697. Salt Lake City: Skelton Publishing Company.

This volume, bound in conventional legal leather with red and black labels, was printed and bound in Salt Lake City, and is notable as a specimen of work in this line which can be done west of the Rockies. It includes all the laws of that State of a general and permanent nature that are now enforced. The compilers have followed the Revised Statutes as to the arrangement and general style of presentation.

Harben, Will N. Gilbert Neal: A Novel. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Harrison, Edith Ogden. The Flaming Sword. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 133. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25 net.

Harrison, Frederic. Realities and Ideals: Social, Political, Literary, and Artistic. 8vo, pp. xiii–462. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Some forty odd essays on a great variety of subjects are embraced in this new volume from Mr. Harrison. Nearly all the essays have before seen publicity in the pages of periodicals, English or American; but there are a few exceptions, notably the three papers on the rights, duties, and claims of women. The latter are otherwise notable as specimens of Mr. Harrison's rare qualities of mind and rare literary gifts. No one in our times has said anything better of women than Mr. Harrison says here. A dozen passages tempt the reviewer to quote; one alone must suffice, "In the family, woman is as completely supreme as is man in the state. To keep the family true, refined, affectionate, faithful, is a grander task than to govern the state." Mr. Harrison ranks among living Englishmen with John Morley as an essayist of originality, weight, and charm, who has also supreme gifts in expression.

Hurlbut, Rev. Jesse Lyman. [Editor.] Handy Bible Encyclopedia. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 390. $3; Stories of Great Americans—Every Child Can Read. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 251. 75 cents; The Story of Jesus and the Early Church—Every Child Can Read. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 315. 75 cents; Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 282. 75 cents. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co.

Jackson, Gabrielle E. Wee Winkles at the Mountains. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 137. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Jacobs, Philip P. The Campaign against Tuberculosis in the United States, including a Directory of Institutions dealing with Tuberculosis in the United States and Canada. Compiled under the direction of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. 8vo, pp. viii–467. New York: Charities Publishing Committee, 105 E. Twenty-second Street. $1.

Jefferson, Charles Edward. The Character of Jesus. 12mo, pp. viii–353. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50 net.

Jewett, Sophie. The Pearl: A Middle English Poem. A modern version in the meter of the original. 16mo, pp. 102. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 40 cents.

Johnson, Enoch. A Captain of Industry. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 509. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Johnston, Mary. Louis Rand. 8vo. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

The transition period of American history which followed the Louisiana Purchase offers a very fine opportunity for writers of the historical novel. Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, and Thomas Jefferson present characters of great strength, individuality, and even picturesqueness. "Louis Rand" gives us a quite adequate picture of the period. Of course it at once challenges comparison with Gertrude Atherton's "The Conqueror," but in the latter novel the author seems to have struggled with an *embarras de richesse*. She never quite disengaged herself from the authentic so as to give full rein to her imaginative and creative faculty. The consequence was that she produced a monograph on Alexander Hamilton which was neither romantic history nor an historical romance. This is

(*Continued on page 602*)

MARY JOHNSTON.

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H. E. MILES, Chairman of the Tariff Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, and head of the Agricultural Implement Trust, in American Industries, November 15, 1907.

The Republicans say "Let the Tariff be Revised by its Friends," Payne and Dalzell of the Republican Congressional Ways and Means Committee.

Hear what Mr. Miles has to say further, in American Industries for April, 1908:

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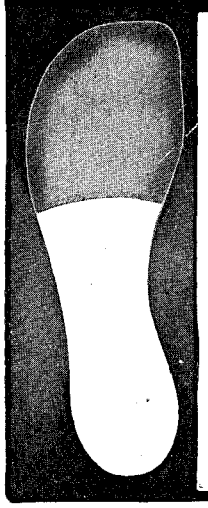

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 600)

by no means the case in the present novel, the hero of which is a type, the production of an imaginative generalization. He is the American as he first emerges from enfranchized colonialism. Louis Rand is a purely original conception, the ambitious son of a "tobacco-roller," protégé of the polished and liberal Jefferson, and rising by his own courage to political influence and power. His wife represents the old, narrow, yet high-minded aristocracy of the South.

We leave our readers to trace the plot of a most interesting story. We can only express our admiration for the literary perfection of the style and the intensely brilliant descriptive power exhibited by the author. It was said that Meissonier drew and painted accurately even to the buttons on the coats of Napoleon's soldiers. The same accuracy, lightness of touch, yet precision, distinguishes th work of this author. The vivid impression she makes, for instance, by her description of Aaron Burr's personal appearance and bearing is quite remarkable, while her studies in scenery and atmosphere, as well as her clear-cut delineation of individual character, are or rare merit. The tragic catastrophe of the tale is evolved with a skill and a reserved power which sometimes recall Balzac. The book is, we think, a piece of permanent literature and must rank as one of the finest novels of its class which have appeared.

Jones, Arthur Gordon. Amazing Adventures of an Inventor: Being a Partial Account of the Life of Alfred Ingleson, Esq., the American Nonpareil. 12mo, pp. 444. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $1.50.

Judson, William Pierson. Road Preservation and Dust Prevention. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 146. New York The Engineering News Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

Kirkham, Stanton Davis. In the Open: Intimate Studies and Appreciations of Nature. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 223. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $1.75 net.

Michaelis, Richard. After Forty Years. Reminiscences and Reflections. Medford, Wis.

Ollivant, Alfred. The Gentleman: A Romance of the Sea. 12mo, pp. 206. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Osler, William, M.D. An Alabama Student, and Other Essays. 8vo, pp. 334. New York: Henry Frowde.

Dr. Osler has long been somewhat famous among men of his own profession for his interest in literary and biographical topics remotely related to medicine and its practitioners. In this volume, which in manufacture is entirely of English origin, he has brought together a number of essays, or addresses, read at various times during the past ten or fifteen years to college students or clubs at Johns Hopkins and elsewhere. The topics are all biographical, among the subjects being John Keats, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Locke, Sir Thomas Brown, Harvey, William Pepper, and Alfred Stillè. The Alabama student who supplies the subject for the main title was Dr. John Bassett of Huntsville, a devoted physician and student in medicine of the early half of the last century.

Dr. Osler gives not only the conventional facts in a man's life, but has added much by

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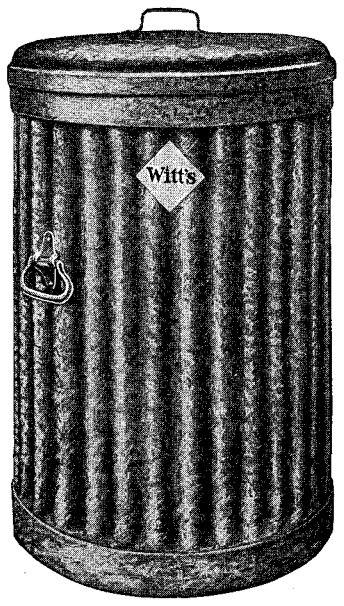

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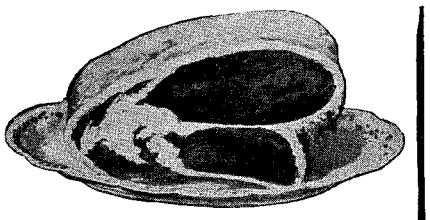

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way of personal comment that is distinctive in itself and frequently charming. The paper on which he has bestowed the most loving care is perhaps the one on Sir Thomas Browne, altho there is an intimacy in those on Dr. Pepper and Dr. Stillé, which places these papers somewhat apart from the others.

Robbins, Sarah Stuart. Old Andover Days: Memories of a Puritan Childhood. 16mo, pp. 189. Boston: The Pilgrim Press.

Mrs. Robbins, the author of this little book, is a daughter of Moses Stuart, one of the notable teachers at Andover of a former generation—he died in 1852. At this distance of time (and this seems to be much more than fifty years), Mrs. Robbins's memory goes back with vividness to the life she knew on that New-England hilltop. It is not so much of minute events that she writes, as of the general spirit and atmosphere which pervaded the seminary and those who were attached to it either as professors or as students. It all seems to us of to-day a gloomy and forlorn sort of life, but it is obvious from Mrs. Robbins's chronicle that the young, at least, were able to find their pleasures in the midst of those somber and terribly serious surroundings. It may be noted here that Andover only this year ceased to be a separate institution, and became a part of Harvard.

Sedgwick, Anne Douglas. Amabel Channice. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

Stewart, William M., Reminiscences of. Edited by George R. Brown. 8vo, pp. 358. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Co. $3 net.

Senator Stewart of Nevada had a moving story to relate and in these pages has effectively presented it. The reader will perhaps find the early parts, in which he outlines conditions in the Far West during the years immediately preceding the Civil War, perhaps the most interesting, dealing as they do with life in mining-camps and with the conditions out of which Senator

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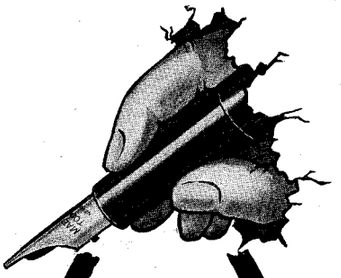

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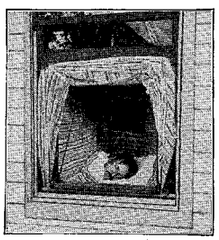

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Stewart achieved success. The later portions, however, are not without intrinsic interest, and, in one or two instances, possess some general historical value. The author's Washington reminiscences go back to Lincoln's time, when that city, in the matter of streets, was in such disreputable condition that an hour was frequently occupied in driving through the mud from the Capitol to the White House. Lincoln is described as having a countenance when in repose "the saddest I ever saw." The man himself was "the greatest this hemisphere has produced."

Senator Stewart accompanied Chief Justice Chase to the residence of Andrew Johnson on the morning after Lincoln's assassination and was present when Chase administered the oath. Johnson then lived at a hotel, where he occupied "two little rooms about ten feet square." When they entered, he presented "the appearance of a drunken man; was dirty, shabby, his hair matted as tho with mud from the gutter, while he blinked at us through squinting eyes and lurched around unsteadily; he had been on a bender for a month; was in his bare feet and only partially drest, as tho he had hurriedly drawn on a pair of trousers and a shirt."

There are some reminiscences of Mark Twain as the "most lovable scamp and nuisance who ever blighted Nevada." President Harrison was "gifted beyond comparison with a capacity to be disagreeable, always giving offense whether he refused or granted a favor. Words still more severe are printed as to John Sherman.

Walsh, James J. The Popes and Science. 8vo, pp. 431. New York: Fordham University Press. $2.50.

The question of Modernism and Medievalism has led to many misunderstandings with regard to the alleged conflict between recent science and ancient religion in the Roman-Catholic Church. In the present volume he undertakes to prove that the popes were never opposed to science. Even in the case of Galileo the Papacy was more opposed to the man personally and to his methods of procedure than to his theory. The popes, says this writer, were always the generous and judicious patrons and encouragers of science. This was especially the case with medical science, we are told, and many historical facts are put forth in proof of this averment. The father of modern geology was a Roman Catholic, for Bishop Stensen, or Steno, was not only an anatomist, but a pioneer of science. Chemistry and anatomy were never discouraged by the popes. The book is well worth reading for its extensive learning and the vigor of its style. The Doctor, however, has not brought down his facts and arguments to the age of evolution, the new biology, and Biblical criticism, but has largely confined his attention to ages before the Reformation and Renaissance had extended their influence over the whole learned world.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry. The Testing of Diana Mallory. 8vo, pp. 549. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

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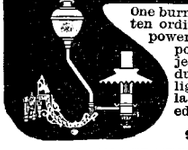

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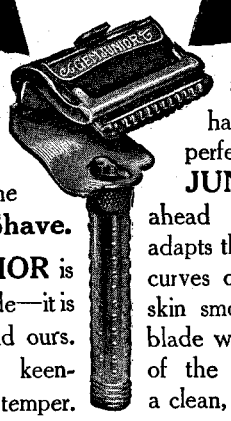

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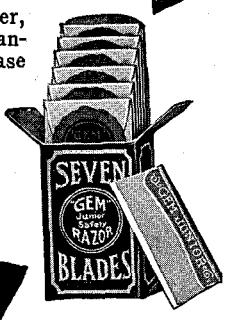

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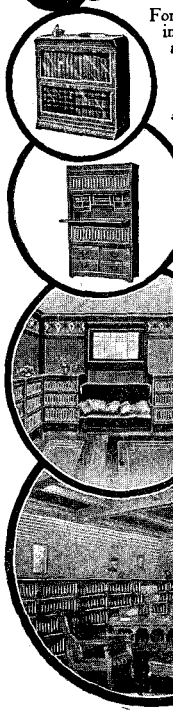

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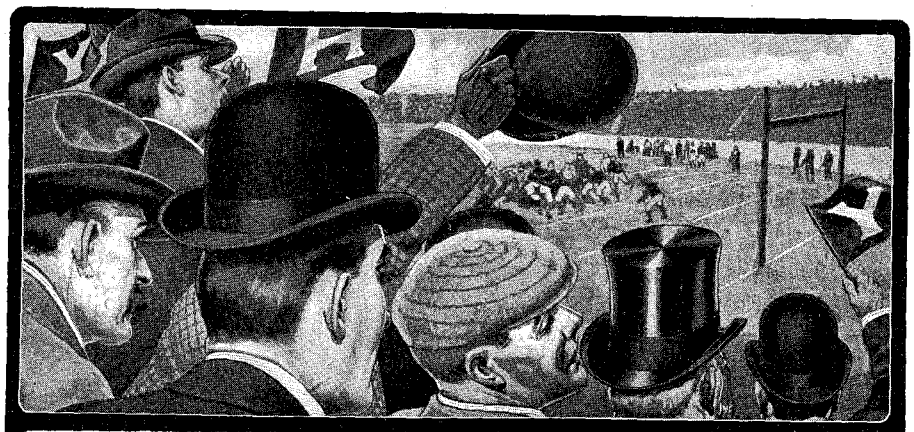

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CURRENT POETRY

Song.

BY BRIAN HOOKER.

Dear, tho you wander over peace and passion,
Searching the days to prove yourself untrue,
You can not hide me. Still, in my own fashion,
I shall come back to you.

In other eyes, on lips that bid you doubt me,
In music, in the little things we knew,
In your blind prayers for happiness without me,—
I shall come back to you.

God keep you safe through all the ache of learning,
Through all the wrong you need to be and do,
Till in the wise joy of unfearful yearning
I shall come back—I shall come back to you!

—*Harper's Magazine* (October).

Minstrels in Bloomsbury.

BY ARTHUR UPSON.

To Covent Garden people stream
To drink the music there;
We stand along the curb and dream
To melodies more rare:
Sing on, enchanted minstrel-girl,
Thou artless, young and fair!

The 'busses of Southampton Row,
The jingling hansoms here,
Bear London, heedless, to and fro
In search of evening cheer:
For us, thou art enough, dear voice
Forgetful-sweet and clear!

Our daylong toil but goes to win
Another toilsome day;
Play on, oblivious violin!
Soft harp, beseech thee, play!
And thou, pale girl, with eyes aflame,
Sing on for us who stay!

—*The Bellman* (Minneapolis).

PERSONAL

Where the Roses Come from.—In a little town some thirty miles up the Hudson, along the Albany post road, there is a little principality known as the Rose Kingdom. If one can imagine the ground between Fifth Avenue and Eighth Avenue from Twenty-third Street to Thirty-fourth Street, New York, covered with nothing but greenhouses and these filled with nothing but American Beauty roses, one will have some idea of the glory of this domain. The ruler of this flowery land is Paul M. Pierson, who for the last twenty years has raised nothing but this one variety of rose. How great this ouput is may well be judged from the fact that last June he supplied three-quarters of a million roses to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia alone. About seven millions are sent away each year. Mr. Pierson tells of his subjects as follows in the New York *Press*.

In the open air American Beauties can not be raised successfully. One thing that means their death is the heavy dew. "Unusual condensation" is the technical term that describes this. Too much moisture on the leaves causes the "black spots" to appear, and when this comes it is all over with the roses affected, and they have to be dug up and destroyed. Too much moisture about the roots is the

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cause of another of the American Beauty roses' deadliest menaces. The roots begin to rot, almost in a day, and the work has to be done all over again.

Sunlight is our capital. If we didn't have plenty of that, rose-growing would be out of the question. June is the month of the year in which the conditions for rose culture are the most favorable—the ideal month. June is the month, too, when most roses are used, it far leads all the others, even the winter months, when entertaining in the big cities is at its height. You see, there are more weddings in June than at any other time of the year. Then there are the commencement exercises, that take a vast number of roses. Aside from these the increase is principally due to the number of people embarking for Europe at that time.

Yes, during June we frequently send away 20,000 beauties, and even more, in a single day. Another reason why these roses are used so largely in June is that they cost less to raise them and are cheaper than in any other month of the year. They touch the top price about Christmas-time, and we generally get a dollar and a half apiece for them from the big florists in the great cities. How much they sell them for I don't know.

Did you ever know that a rose needs sleep? It needs sleep just the same as a person. But less of it, curiously enough, in the summer than in the winter. We have been making some experiments with some of the new artificial lights to see if we can not fool the roses during the winter into thinking that the days are twelve or fourteen hours long. I do not think it would be practicable to try to force American Beauties or any other roses by attempting to grow them under a combination of artificial light and sunshine without giving them any rest at all.

American Beauties are divided into six grades: "Specials," "Fancies," "Extras," "Firsts," "Seconds," and "Thirds." These terms are used to designate the degrees of perfection in the blooms that are hardly apparent to any one not an expert. Each has a different price from the "Specials," which are most perfect in every detail, down to the cheapest, the "Thirds," which have the most defects. This is the way they are bought by the dealers. When they are bought by the general public the grading is not used. As a general thing the biggest dealers buy only "Specials," the magnificent long-stemmed varieties. The others go to the grades down the line.

No attempts have been made to change the color of the American Beauty. It can be made a little brighter by keeping the temperature of the greenhouse a little lower than is customary, but this hardly pays on account of the risk. If the temperature gets a shade too low it starts all sorts of things.

SHEAR WIT

So Would Others.—Little Freddie was told by the nurse one morning that the stork had visited the house during the night and left him a little baby sister, and asked if he would like to see her.

"I don't care nothing about the baby," said Freddie, "but I'd like to see the stork."—*The Delineator.*

Love of Country.—"What induced you to offer your air-ship to a rival power?"

"Pure patriotism," answered the inventor, with a meaningful wink.—*Washington Herald.*

What Bliss!—"Ah, Elsie, it is fine to be married to an officer—such a beautiful uniform, and so many decorations!"

"Yes, and, besides that, he'll have a band at his funeral."—*Wahre Jacob.*

The Reason.—BOY—"Come quick! There's a man been fighting my father mor'n half hour."

POLICEMAN—"Why didn't you tell me before?"

BOY—"'Cause father was getting the best of it till a few minutes ago!"—*New York Telegram.*

One Way to Figure.—ARTIST—"I got more than I expected for that landscape."

FRIEND—"Why, I thought your landlord agreed to take it in lieu of rent?"

ARTIST—"Yes, but he raised my rent."—*Harper's Weekly.*

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"New Process" GILLETTE blades are paper-thin, hard as flint, and require NO STROPPING—NO HONING.

The coarsest beard readily yields to their marvelous keenness.

Beyond the efficient and satisfactory results derived from "New Process" blades, the feature of *greater durability* cannot fail to attract old and new friends to the "Gillette Way" of *perfect shaving*, only possible with "New Process" blades.

Greater durability means a lessening to the already low cost of a daily shave with the Gillette Safety Razor.

The unique nickel-plated box, too, is generally praised.

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Couldn't Account For It.—MRS FOGGS—"What do you think ails my husband, doctor?"

PHYSICIAN—"Well, as a matter of fact, his complaint is hereditary. He has—"

MRS. FOGGS (interrupting)—"That's queer; I'm sure I can't imagine where he could have caught it. There hasn't been a case of hereditary in the neighborhood since we moved here—and that's been nearly a year."—*Chicago News.*

Expert Advice.—BUTLER—"Pardon this interruption, but there is a deputation of unemployed waiting for you at the door."

HIS EXCELLENCY—"Tell the people to go home quietly. (Drains a glass of champagne.) People in this world can get on very well without work—at least I find it so."—*Wahre Jacob.*

Between Friends.—"You would scarcely believe how jealous my husband is of me."

"What a flatterer he is!"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Time For Change.—POLITICIAN—"We will carry the country this fall."

CONSTITUENT—"I hope so. The country has been supporting you fellows long enough."—*Puck.*

Asking Impossibilities.—TEACHER—"Johnnie, where is the North Pole?"

JOHNNIE—"Dunno."

TEACHER—"You don't know after all my teaching?"

JOHNNIE—"Nope. If Peary can't find it there's no use of my trying."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Happy Man!—"O heavens, what an honor! His Royal Highness has himself run me down with his auto!"—*Wahre Jacob.*

Misunderstood.—"Are you a benedict?"

"No; I'd like to join a lodge, but my wife objects."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

News From a Seat of Learning.—SISTER ANN—"Did you get any marks at school ter-day, Bill?"

BILL—"Yus; but they're where they don't show."—*The Sketch.*

Remember This Plan.—"How was it when the chief called you in to lecture you that he grew suddenly so bland and kind?"

"I slipt my hat onto his seat, and he sat down plump upon it."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

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No Doubt of It.—President of local cricket club. "The secretary informs me that the work of erecting the new pavilion has been suspended because our stock of wood has become exhausted. Now I think if we all put our heads together we shall be able to provide an adequate supply of that material!"—*London Opinion.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

October 9.—Two British battle-ships, two cruisers, and two destroyers sail from Malta for the Ægian Sea.

The Czar of Bulgaria enters Philippopolis, the capital of Eastern Rumelia, and is welcomed with great enthusiasm.

October 10.—A popular movement to boycott Austrian, Bulgarian, and German products is started in Turkey.

The steamer *Pretoria*, of the Hamburg-American line, and the German steamer *Nipponia* collide off Scheveningen and 13 of the *Nipponia's* crew, including the captain, are drowned.

October 11.—A. H. Forbes and Augustus Post, two American balloonists, have a miraculous escape from death in an international race at Berlin. The bursting of the gas-bag 4,000 feet in the air gives the pilots a fall of 2,000 feet before the torn bag adjusts itself as a parachute and checks the descent. The pilots are only slightly injured.

A remarkable decrease in the cholera epidemic is reported from Manila.

October 12.—Germany and Italy inform Turkey that they oppose the infraction of the Berlin Treaty without the consent of the Powers.

British and Dutch delegates from South African colonies meet at Durban to draft a constitution uniting all the states.

October 14.—The Austrian Government orders its ambassador to present a formal protest to the Porte against the boycott of Austrian products.

October 15.—Great Britain, Russia, and France reach an agreement on a program to be submitted to the other Powers as a basis for discussion at the coming conference on the Balkan situation.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

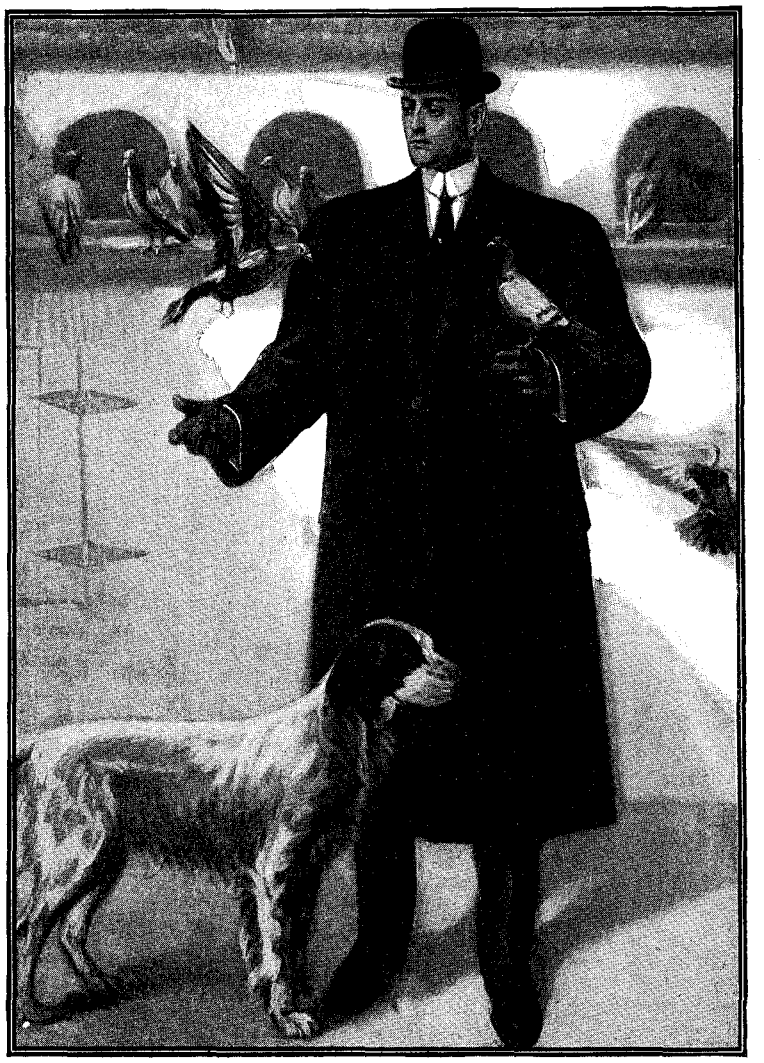
October 13.—John Arbuckle, of New York city, contracts with the Government to float the stranded cruiser *Yankee*.

October 15.—Papers are discovered in the library of Marietta College, Ohio, which are expected to settle the international dispute of long standing over the boundaries about Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine.

POLITICAL.

October 10.—Mr. Taft in an address in Cincinnati explains that his purpose in making speeches in the South is to show that section that its prosperity depends on the enforcement of Republican policies.

October 15.—The list of contributors to the Democratic national campaign fund is made public.



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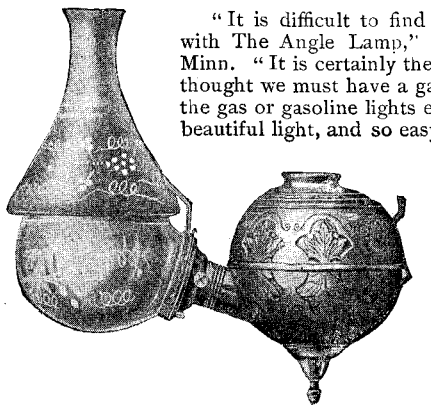

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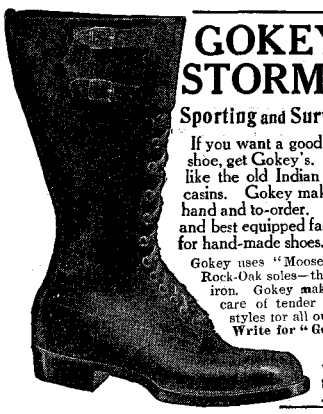

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"F. M. S.," Harrodsburg, Ky.—*Preferable* means "more desirable," and, in comparison, adjectives that in themselves have a superlative signification or express qualities that are not susceptible to degrees do not properly admit either the comparative or the superlative forms. Notwithstanding the rule, some writers of repute have violated it, but only in few cases has usage sanctioned the violation. Shakespeare wrote "*more* perfect"; Prior, "*more* immediate" where "immediate" exprest the thought; Locke wrote "*more* uncorrupted"; Watts, "*most* unpassable"; Carlyle, '*most* perfect." Among the superlatives to which the support of literary usage has been given are most complete, extraordinary, intense, perfect, thorough.

"W. B. T.," Chicago, Ill.—" Is there any word in the English language which describes the monthly return of a day in the sense in which we use *anniversary* to denote a yearly return?"

We do not know of any noun in English to express the meaning you intend. There are several adjectives, however, which mean "occurring each month." Such a one is "mensual." A synonym of this adjective is "monthly."

"L. G.," Ottawa, Ill.—The name *Muriel* is pronounced miu'ri-el.

"A. H. M.," St. Augustine, Fla.—" Which is the correct form 'all-right,' 'allright,' or 'alright'?"

None is correct. The correct form is "all right."

"J. W. R.," Wilmington, Del.—" Is the word 'who' used correctly in the following phrase: 'Which leaves no doubt as to *who* he regards as his heir'?"

"*Whom*" should be used here, and not "*who*." If the two clauses of the quotation are transposed, the relation of the words is obvious and the necessity for the objective form of the relative can be seen at a glance; thus, "As to *who(m)* he regards his heir, which (this) leaves no doubt."

"H. R. E.," New York City.—" What is the origin and significance of the expression 'small talk'?"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY defines "small talk" as "unimportant or trivial conversation; mild gossip." The word "small" is here used with the meaning of "being of slight moment, weight, or importance." The origin of the expression is not recorded.

"H. M. C.," Meyersdale, Pa.—" What is the correct pronunciation of 'roof'?"

The preferred pronunciation of the word "roof" is *ruf—u* as in *rule*.

"N. F. S.," Kingston, Ont.—" What is the derivation and meaning of the word 'gymkana'?"

"Gymkana" is an Anglo-Indian term—a corruption of the Hindustani *gend-khana* or "ball-house," sometimes also applied to the court used in playing rackets, fives, etc. The first use of it that can be traced is (on the authority of Major John Trotter) at Rurki in 1861, when a *gymkana* was instituted there. The STANDARD DICTIONARY gives the following definition: "A meeting for athletic sports and games, especially for races and games on horseback; also, the place where such a meeting is held."

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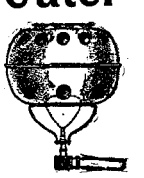

On Gas

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Everybody's Magazine

The fate of the Philippines hangs upon the coming election. William Howard Taft and William Jennings Bryan both have their say on the Philippine question in the November number. You'd better read their articles before you vote.

Rex Beach, that Red-Blooded Dynamo, has just returned from his summer's rest. He's been hunting bears with a loaded camera, and other weapons, and his story is chuck-full of thrills. Anyone who gets a look at the pictures is "booked" for "The Chronicles of a Bear Hunter."

William Hard, in "The Woman's Invasion," describes the most remarkable woman's movement that the world has ever seen, and shows how woman is invading the labor-field man considered his own.

"A Case of Fits:" Parker H. Fillmore continues the chronicles of naughty, lovable Margery and her affair with Willie Jones. It's great ! !

Charles Edward Russell, Maximilian Foster, Elmer Blaney Harris, W. L. Alden, and other worthies have penned a rattling good November *Everybody's.* And our artists' brushes have kept step with our writers' pens.

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THE DELINEATOR and
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all for $3.50 for one year? And this will bring you an amazing series of articles which we cannot yet disclose, a great romance by F. Marion Crawford, and John D. Rockefeller's own story.

THIS OFFER IS TOO GOOD TO MISS

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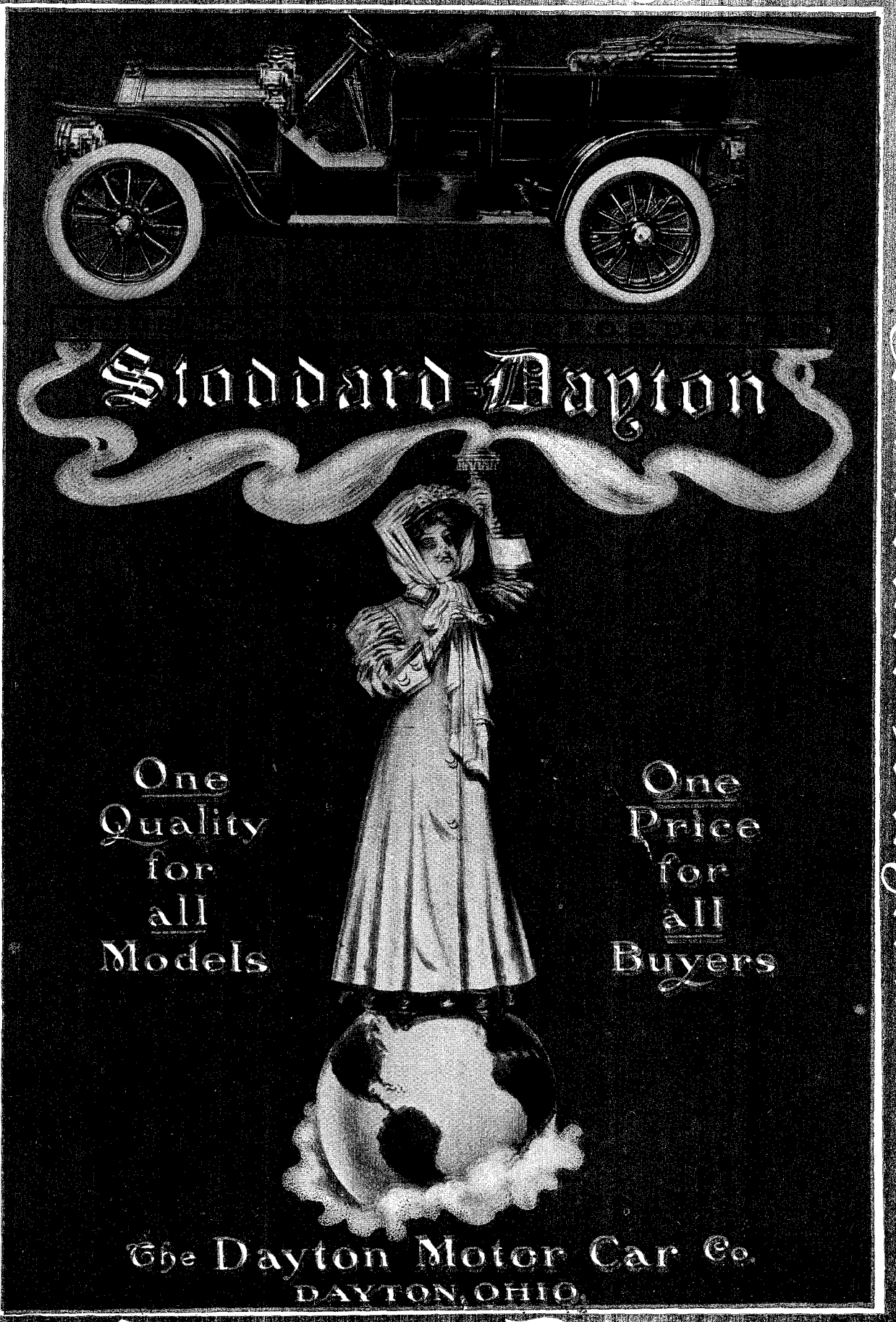
Stoddard-Dayton



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